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No. 938



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PRESIDENT ADDRESSES BNP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman on Monday said Bangladesh Nationalist Party during its two-year history had successfully tackled many knotty problems and brought the country to a position of honour and dignity in the comity of nations, reports BSS.

The President, who was addressing the conference of BNP National Executive Committee in Dacca on the occasion of the party's second founding anniversary, said such successes on the part of BNP in the national and international fields in so short a period were unheard of in world history. BNP was founded on September 1, 1978.

The President referred to the last drought that hit the country and said BNP and its Government had faced the situation arising out of the calamity and added, "We shall also tackle the situation arising out of the current floods with resources at our disposal."

President Zia said on the basis of Bangladeshi nationalism BNP had instilled into the nine crore people a sense of self-respect and self-confidence. He pointed out the important role played by Bangladesh in different world forums including UN General Assembly, Islamic Conference and Non-Aligned Movement and the peace and tranquillity prevailing in the country and said "for all these, credit goes to BNP".

The BNP Chairman said, imbued with the spirit of Bangladeshi nationalism many dedicated workers of opposition political parties were joining BNP. He welcomed the new-comers in the party and observed Bangladeshi nationalism can alone give the people proper direction and foreign ideologies will fail to deliver the goods to them.

Referring to news items published in some national and international newspapers, President Zia said, all these reports were baseless and false. We have established democracy in the country. Some newspapers were circulating fabricating news, taking advantage of democracy". He urged the newspapers to report objectively in the interest of the nation and make constructive criticism.

President Ziaur Rahman said we earned praise of the people abroad by successfully tackling the drought last year. Now we would face the floods with our own might,

not taking alms from others. He declared donation of ten Jakh Taka to the Flood Relief Fund.

The President called upon the BNP workers and leaders for strengthening and expanding the party remaining within the fold of party discipline. The party did not depend on any individual, he warned.

Calling for increasing production and hastening development in the country, the BNP Chairman said they were determined to bring about development by earning foreign exchange. The people and the party were key to such development, he stressed.

Referring to the success of his trip to the United Nations, Washington and Paris, he said we, on behalf of Bangladesh had fully discharged our responsibilities. The world people were now mentioning without reserve Bangladesh's march towards progress, he added.

Explaining importance of education and agriculture revolutions and family planning, President Zia said we could face a lot of obstacles in the way of implementing these programmes. The soldiers of Bangladeshi nationalism would march forward defying all odds.

Announcing the end of the colonial administrative structure, party Chairman Zia said: "We are ready to make any sacrifice for the cause of the people and for the struggle to establish justice and truth."

He declared at the conference that the Government today (Monday) implemented a new programme of administration replacing the old colonial administrative machinery.

Recalling the success of the last parliamentary sessions including the two budget meetings the President said the Jatiya Sangsad was today well established. [as published] He thanked the Leader of the House, the Speaker and Members of the Parliament in this respect.

Chairman Zia said the parties that follow foreign ideologies were today in the process of disintegration and some opposition parties had changed their own ideology and added the people of the country accepted the ideology of Bangladeshi nationalism through election.

Time has come to eliminate the corrupt elements from the BNP and the country in phases, the BNP chief declared during his hard-hitting attack on them.

Alluding to the relief goods for flood victims, President Zia said there were enough stock of food clothings and medicine with the Government and that quick distribution of goods among the affected people would continue. [as published]

He instructed MP's and party leaders to go to their respective flood affected areas and devote themselves to relief work, President Zia also called for making up the losses caused by the floods. [as published]

Secretary General of Bangladesh Nationalist Party Professor Badruddoza Chowdhury thanked President Ziaur Rahman for his dynamic leadership which helped Bangladesh earn international reputation and a place of honour in the world community.

He said BNP rose to power with the ideals to bring welfare to the people, state and nation and for implementation of those, honest, dedicated and politically realist leaders and workers were needed. [as published]

Prof. Chowdhury said for ensuring greater success of the BNP Government its lapses would also have to be counted and reviewed side by side with successes and achievements. He said the party would direct the Government in its functioning.

The BNP Secretary General warned that violation of party discipline would not be tolerated and stern measures would be taken against the violators no matter how much powerful they might be.

He said BNP Chairman President Ziaur Rahman had been maintaining contact with the people through different channels other than the party and added that none without such contacts could be considered as a party leader or worker. He said leaders of other parties did not have contact with the people.

Prof Chowdhury said BNP had helped the opposition parties to grow on the soil of Bangladesh in pursuance of its principles of tolerance and democracy no other party did so he categorically said. [as published]

The BNP Secretary General expressed the hope that opposition parties would continue their activities on the basis of their democratic rights. The people will not accept violation of law and order by any party or publication, he added.

Prof. Chowdhury declared once again that BNP did not do politics of arms and would not allow anyone to do that. He cautioned his partymen that people would not forgive them if they failed to implement any of the party's political and economic programmes.

He called for maximum efforts to double food production and improve the condition of millions of poor people. In this context, he also called for making successful the programme for increasing people's income.

CSO: 4220

PRESS REPORTS PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO PARIS

Speech at Luncheon

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Paris, Aug 29:--President Ziaur Rahman said here today that Bangladesh would welcome friendly countries like France to help explore and develop her natural resources in a mutually beneficial way, reports BSS.

Speaking at a luncheon hosted in honour of him by the French President at Elysee Palace President Zia, who is here on a short visit, said that Bangladesh is endowed with rich natural resources which need capital and technology to fully explore and develop.

Recalling French support during Bangladesh's War of Independence, President Zia said the "great people of France" are respected in Bangladesh for their "glorious contributions" to the cause of human freedom and development of democratic institutions.

"Our shared ideals and values" the President said "provide a solid basis for the growth of closer bilateral relations and increasing cooperation in various fields".

Referring to Bangladesh role in the world bodies President Zia said as an active member of the United Nations Security Council, the Organisation of Islamic Conference the Nonaligned Movement and the Commonwealth, she has taken a number of important initiatives in the past to deal with some of the international issues posing threats to global security and peace. [as published]

Lauding the French role for peace the President said, it was gratifying that France along with other EEC countries was seeking a fresh approach to the Middle East crisis. "We welcome this initiative and hope that this will help resolve the complex problem and lead to the establishment of a just and durable peace".

Emphasising the need for peace and stability in the economic development President Zia said "we have consistently worked towards the development of friendly relations with other countries".

He said Bangladesh also cooperated with other countries in serving the cause of peace freedom and justice by strictly adhering to the principles of respect for sovereign equality of all nations non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and non-use of force or threat in the settlement of disputes. [as published]

President Zia said, global peace and stability in the long run rest on harmonious and cooperative relations between the developed and developing nations. Political security he said is inseparable from economic security.

The present world economic order the President noted is clearly incapable of meeting the needs of contemporary world. The economic malaise from which the rich as well as the poor countries are now suffering called for "immediate steps" for the establishment of a new international economic order President Zia said and hoped that "Europe in general and France in particular would take a lead in this regard" [as published]

President Zia said Bangladesh has "democratic way of life" and "mixed economic system".

Increasing food production and arresting the growth rate of population have the highest priority in the country's Second Five Year Plan he added.

He pointed out that the country's aim was to move forward as happily as possible with a view to meeting the basic needs and raising the living standard of people.

AFP adds from Paris: President Zia arrived here today from the United States where on Tuesday he put the case of the world's 30 least developed nations to a Special United Nations General Assembly Session seeking to relaunch the stalled North South dialogue.

He and President Giscard d'Estaing followed their working lunch with private talks lasting some 30 minutes. French sources said Afghanistan and the Middle East and Cambodia were to be on the agenda with the North-South Dialogue.

Paris Arrival, Plans

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 30 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Paris, Aug. 29:--President Ziaur Rahman was warmly welcomed by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing when he arrived at the Elysee Palace here this afternoon to have talks with the French leader, reports BSS.

On conclusion of his three-day visit to New York and Washington President Zia arrived at the Orly Airport by a special flight of Biman.

President Zia, who is the first Bangladesh head of state to visit France was given a red-carpet reception at the Orly Airport where he arrived after a three-day visit to New York and Washington. He was received at the airport by French Minister for Economy, Mr Rene Monory and other top French officials. Bangladesh Ambassador to France, Mr M. A. Homin was also present at the airport.

A smartly turned out contingent of French Armed Forces gave a ceremonial guard of honour to President Zia and national anthems of the two friendly countries were played. The Orly Airport, situated about 15 miles from the main city, was decorated with the national flags of Bangladesh and France.

Airport ceremony over President Zia was driven to the Elysee Palace where he was given a guard of honour by the Republican Guards at the courtyard. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing received President Zia warmly at the steps of the Palace and took him inside.

It is learnt that Bangladesh and France will sign two separate agreements for nuclear cooperation and economic assistance during the short visit of the Bangladesh President. The agreements, a Foreign Office spokesman said, would be signed on behalf of Bangladesh by Foreign Minister, Prof. M. Shamsul Huq and for the French side by Foreign Minister Mr Jean Francois-Poncet and Economy Minister, Mr Rene Monory.

The French President will host a lunch in honour of the visiting Bangladesh President at the Presidential Palace.

The two Presidents will have exclusive talks for some time and later they may be joined by their aides.

A Bangladesh Foreign Office spokesman said earlier that President Zia, during his short visit here would have discussions with the French President on regional and international situation. They will also review the recent world developments and discuss economic cooperation between the two countries.

President Zia, who earlier addressed the 11th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on August 26 in New York was accompanied by Foreign Minister Prof M. Shamsul Huq, Presidential Adviser Mr Daud Khan Majlis and Additional Foreign Secretary, Mr Ataul Karim. The president is expected to return to Dacca tomorrow noon.

An AFP message from Paris adds: Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman arrived here today on a brief visit during which he will sign a peaceful nuclear cooperation treaty with France and discuss ways forward for the stalled North-South Dialogue between rich and poor nations.

General Zia, whose visit is the first to France by a Bangladesh head of state or Government, arrived from the United States where he addressed the Special United Nations Session on global economic strategy and had talks with President Jimmy Carter. He and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing were also expected to discuss latest developments on Afghanistan and the Middle East.

Gen. Zia is one of three members of the "Al Qods" (Jerusalem) Committee set up by Islamic countries to formulate a response to the July 30 decision by Israel proclaiming Jerusalem its eternal and undivided capital.

The two Presidents were also expected to sign a financial aid agreement for the current year. France an active member of the Bangladesh Aid Consortium is expected to grant more than 130 million francs (28.8 million dollars) in aid for 1980.

President Zia, who on Tuesday put the case of the world's 30 least developed countries to the UN General Assembly wants eastern and western developed countries as well as oil producers to do more to help ease the plight of the world's poor.

Bangladeshi sources here stressed the importance of the meeting with President Giscard, given the major role France played within the European Economic Community. The EEC itself is a key partner to the North-South Dialogue, the sources also noted that it was President Giscard d'Estaing who first launched the idea of such a dialogue back in 1974. [as published]

The nuclear cooperation agreement, according to Bangladeshi sources will be an "umbrella accord" under which France will provide technical know-how for Bangladesh which last year signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

The same sources, however, said the meeting could lay the basis for some form of French financial aid for the country's first nuclear reactor at Ruppur on the left bank of the Ganges.

Funding for this could also take in Arab and western banks the sources added.

Work on this scheme first envisaged in the 1960s when Bangladesh was still East Pakistan, could begin in six months they said, the scheme will provide electricity urgently needed for building of agriculture. [as published]

CSO: 4220

BANGLADESH

ZIA SPEAKS TO PRESS ON RETURN FROM UNITED NATIONS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 31 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman returned home on Saturday concluding his week-long visit to the United States of America where he addressed the 11th Special Session of the UN Assembly on global economic strategy and discussed matters of bilateral interests and major international and regional issues with the US President Jimmy Carter. On his way back home the President had a meeting with his French counterpart Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris.

At the UN headquarters in New York, he also addressed the conference of the Group of 77.

Talking to newsmen at Kurmitola New International Airport, President Ziaur Rahman described his visit to the United States and France as significant in the context of global, national and economic point of view. He termed his talks with President Carter and President Giscard as "fruitful, meaningful and significant".

Bangladesh relations with US and France would be strengthened further following his visit to the White House and Elysee Palace where he conferred with President Carter and President Giscard the President observed. (as published) He termed the present US-Bangladesh relationship as deep and friendly and hoped that in the coming days it would develop further and be consolidated.

President Ziaur Rahman said that the United States and the World Bank would help Bangladesh explore gas and oil. The US cooperation in our agricultural sector would further be expanded, he said. President Carter in his statement to the world Press assured of more US assistance to other economic fields of Bangladesh, President Zia added.

Referring to his talks with French President Giscard he said that he had "identical views" with his French counterpart on most of the major international and regional issues. He said that the French economic assistance to Bangladesh would be increased. In this regard he referred to the two agreements, one on economic and the other on nuclear cooperation, signed between Bangladesh and France during his short visit to Paris.

He said that the US and French Presidents appreciated Bangladesh's contribution to the UN Security Council Non-aligned Movement Islamic Conference, Commonwealth

meetings and other international forums. In his talks with the two world leaders he also discussed situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. In reply to a question he said that he discussed with the two Presidents the regional issues and Bangladesh's relations with her neighbours. He avoided a direct reply when asked whether he discussed Farakka issue with the US President.

Talking about his ten point proposals in his address to the 11th Special Session of the UN Assembly, President said that his proposals for strategy of a new international economic order were hailed by both the rich and poor countries. The 10-point "comprehensive proposals", he said were appreciated by the leaders of delegations from the Third World countries attending the Special Session of the UN Assembly. He said that the proposals had evoked new hope for solving the present global economic crisis soon.

He said that the correspondents of foreign Press who interviewed him wanted to know more about the proposals. This he observed, proved that Bangladesh's proposals were accepted as realistic and fruitful.

The President hoped that his proposals would be discussed in the UN Assembly and the special session would be able to give direction in solving the present global economic problems. Bangladesh, he said, would put up the proposals in more details and forcefully in all international forums to mobilise world opinion in favour of framing strategy of a new international economic order to the interest of the Least Developed Countries.

Describing the present global economic situation as critical and grave in view of the nagging economic discrepancy between the rich and the poor countries, President Ziaur Rahman said that all world leaders should unitedly decide to solve the economic problems. He said that such situation should no more be allowed where the rich would continue to live in affluence and the poor in abject poverty.

He warned that if the present economic problems were not solved it would lead to economic and military discrepancies causing global economic and political crisis. Underlining the importance of combating the present economic problems which is a matter of life and death for the poor countries like Bangladesh he hoped that all countries--rich poor and socialist--would come forward to solve the problems. [as published]

The President who looked cheerful and confident while talking to newsmen, said that he had accomplished his mission to embolden the cause of the Third World countries during his visit to Washington, New York and Paris. The poor countries now realised that Bangladesh always championed the cause of the Third World countries. By this, he said Bangladesh's image had gone up and her position in the world map was well established today.

He said that he had invited president Carter and President Giscard to visit Bangladesh. The two leaders had accepted the invitation he said. [as published]

Asked whether his Government would revise its decision to sell gas to India in view of the assurances of the US and French presidents regarding expansion of

economic cooperation and assistance to the Second Five-Year Plan of the country President Ziaur Rahman declined to comment on it now.

In reply to a question the President believed that the communal situation in India would improve.

Replying to a question what will be Bangladesh's stand on the shifting of Israeli capital to Jerusalem the President said that as member of the Jerusalem Committee he would discuss with other two heads of the states in the Committee about the stand of the Islamic Conference on the issue.

Asked to comment on the flood situation in the country the President said "we don't have to beg" to combat the flood situation. He said that the damage caused by the flood could be met by our own resources.

On arrival at the Kurmitola airport President Ziaur Rahman was accorded a hearty welcome by Vice-President Mr. Justice Abdus Sattar Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman Cabinet members chiefs of the Three Services diplomats and highranking civil and military officials. [as published] He was given a guard of honour at the airport. The Bangladesh Biman's boeing carrying the President and his entourage that included Foreign Minister Professor Shamsul Huq, Press Consultant to the President Mr. Daud Khan Majlish and Additional Foreign Secretary Mr. Ataul Karim touched down the tarmac at four minutes past 12 noon.

CSO: 4220

PRIME MINISTER STRESSES NEED FOR ISLAMIZATION

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 31 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Chittagong, Aug. 30:--Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman emphasised the need for islamisation of culture and education in the country, reports BSS.

Addressing the Juma congregation at the Shahi Jame Masjid here on Friday, the Prime Minister said that a legislation to this effect had already been done.

Shah Aziz said that material secularism had failed to solve world problems and on the contrary had created conflicts and tensions.

"The Islamic ideology which is a complete code of human affairs and which synthesises both matter and spirit can alone reduce this world tension and clashes for global supremacy, he added. [as published]

The Prime Minister urged the Imams and musallis to help enable the mosques perform its role in the mass education campaign.

He hoped that mosques would regain its status as centres for learning as it enjoyed in the past especially during the time of the Holy Prophet (SM) and Khilaifa-e Rashedin.

Shah Aziz said, Islam has a universal appeal not only to the Muslims but to all communities.

The congregation was also addressed by Allama Syed Abdul Ahad al Madani, Pesh Imam of the mosque, and Mr. A. A. Rezaul Karim Chowdhury Principal, Muslim Education Society College, Chittagong. [as published]

CSO: 4220

BANGLADESH

AWAMI LEAGUE LEADER ALLEGES SPLITIST TRIES

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 31 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] Mr. Abdur Razzak, General Secretary, Bangladesh Awami League (Malek) said on Saturday that the agents of imperialist forces were trying to create disunity among the Awami League and its front organisations to break the party. In vain, they wanted to break Awami League with Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury Mr. Razzak observed.

The Awami League General Secretary told this at the inaugural session of the national conference of Bangladesh Chhatara League (Kader Chunnu) at the Ramna Green on Saturday.

Mr. Obaidul Kader, President Bangladesh Chhatara League presided over the function and Bose Professor Dr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury inaugurated it.

He urged the BCL members to be good socialist workers.

The conference scheduled to start at 10 a.m. began around 12 noon and there was a clear lack of discipline. The central leaders of BCL made repeated requests from the dais to maintain order and discipline. But the requests apparently fell on deaf ears.

Among others Mr. Abdul Momen Talukder, Vice-President Awami League, Mr. Tofayel Ahmed organising secretary of Awami League and Mr. Bahalul Majnun Chunnu, General Secretary Bangladesh Chhatara League addressed the inaugural function.

Mr. Razzak said that the newspapers of the country were trying hard in breaking Awami League. There was an urgent need of unity of the party and of the nation without which we will be in a critical condition, the Awami League General Secretary said.

He said the Opposition members were not allowed to discuss the problems of the people in the Sangsad and there is no Press freedom in the country.

Mr. Abdul Momen Talukder said we have failed to carry forward the programmes of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman for disunity among ourselves. There were contradictory statements from the leaders of Chhatara League for their disunity, he said.

Mr. Tofayel Ahmed said that they had failed to take any positive step after the killings of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and four other leaders. We observed hartal on February 9 last, but posing a question he said why should not we launch a movement. He requested the BCL workers to resist those who wanted to break the organisation.

Dr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury in his inaugural speech dwelling at length on the background of Bangladesh Chhatra league called upon the BCL members to be united to uphold its tradition.

Paying tribute to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Founder President of the organisation, he said that BCL workers should follow his ideals and work accordingly.

Mr. Obaidul Kader said that as the conference had to be arranged hurriedly it could not be held to his satisfaction. The conference had to be arranged in such a short time in the greater interest of the organisation, he said. The BCL President criticising the prevailing education system in the country termed it as a colonial system which is beset with corrupt practices.

He said that he would not allow the organisation to be used in the interest of any individual. He asked those who did not believe in the ideals of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to leave the organisation. Addressing a section of slogan chanters he said, "Revolution does not come through slogans only. Raising slogans and practising anti-social activities do not bring Revolution", Mr. Kader said.

CSO: 4220

REORGANIZATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE ANNOUNCED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] A drastic reorganisation of the administrative structure, providing for a unified system of entry into and promotion in different functional categories, was announced on Monday.

There will be 14 cadres in all for different posts of officers in various functional jobs under the government. All the cadre services will be treated as equal and there will be no supremacy of one cadre over the other. Equal opportunities for going up the ladder have been ensured to all with a view to "enabling the best talent in all the cadre services to reach the highest echelons of civil service structure in the country".

The Presidential Council of Ministers at a special meeting on Monday approved the formation of the cadre services and the composition of rules in this connection. The services would be treated as constituted from Monday and all-out efforts would now be made to implement the decision about the service structure as expeditiously as possible.

Announcing this at a Press conference on the day at the cabinet room of the Bangladesh Secretariat, Mr. Majidul Haq, Minister for Establishment, said that the officers' posts under different Ministries and the field units under them would be recast in the light of the new service structure. The essential purpose for reorganising the cadre services is to make the government jobs essentially function-oriented, he observed while pointing out that the cadre services would be constituted as separate functional groups with no discrimination whatsoever against, and no special privileged status for any particular group. "There will be", he emphasised, "no elite group in the Government service structure".

Listing the cadres, the Establishment Minister said that all the government officers would fundamentally belong to one and the same service the Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS). The unified BCS would be divided into 14 cadres and 14 sub-cadres according to the nature of their functions, he said, making a total of 28 services.

The following is the list of cadres and sub-cadres, as was enumerated by the Minister, for the Bangladesh Civil Service: 1) BCS (General sub-cadres (a) administrative and (b) food, 2) BCS (Agriculture) sub-cadres a) agriculture, b) forest c) fisheries and d) livestock. 3) BCS (Education) sub-cadres a) general and b) technical. 4) BCS--economic and trade sub-cadres a) economic

b) trade and c) statistical, 5) BCS (Engineering) sub-cadres a) public works, b) public health, c) roads and highways, and c) telecommunication, 6) BCS (Finance) sub cadres a) audit and accounts, b) customs and excise, and c) taxation, 7) BCS foreign affairs, 8) BCS (Health and Family Planning), 9) BCS (Information), 10) BCS (Judicial) 11) BCS (Postal) 12) BCS (enforcement) sub-cadres a) police and b) ansar, 13) BCS (Railway) sub-cadres a) transportation and commercial and b) engineering, and 14) BCS (Secretariat). [as published]

Mr. Majidul Haq observed that the enumeration of the cadre services in the above-mentioned form did not in any way reflect the superiority or higher position of any cadre or sub-cadre service over the rest. [as published] The list, he pointed out, has been prepared in alphabetical order.

Referring to the cadre-strength in different services and the composition of the respective cadres, the Establishment Minister said that all permanent posts in government service as those existed on 1.1.1979 in the line-jobs plus a total of 10 per cent posts for training, leave, deputation and other purposes would be encadred under the new service structure. Temporary posts will not be treated as belonging to permanent posts for encadrement purpose, he added. He observed that new posts under the cadre service structure could be created to meet the needs of the time and the situation only after approval by the Ministry of Finance and the Establishment Division.

Mr. Majidul Haq pointed out that there would be one unified level of entry into the organised cadre service in the national pay-scale of Taka 750 to Taka 1450. The fresh recruits to the cadre services will be made on the basis of competitive examinations to be conducted by the Public Service Commission and the maximum age limit for such national level competitive examinations would be 27 years of age, he said. The retirement age for government service will continue to be 57 years of age, he added.

Training Arrangements

About training arrangements for fresh recruits under different cadre services, he said that all the newly-recruited personnel would have to undergo a five-month long "foundation course" at the Civil Officers Training Academy (COTA). After the completion of the course, they will be assigned both secretariat and field-level posting in rotation during the probationary period before their confirmation in cadre posts on the basis of satisfactory performance, he added. He disclosed that separate training institutes for the cadre-service personnel under different functional groups would also be set up.

The Minister said that there would be no quota reserve system for any particular cadre service personnel for higher posts in the Secretariat, starting from the level of Deputy Secretaries. The promotions to such posts will be made from all cadre services on the basis of experience, he noted while pointing out that it would require 10 years of service for any cadre official to become a Deputy Secretary, 15 years for a Joint Secretary, 18 years for an Additional Secretary and 20 years for a Secretary. Only in cases of outstanding merit, there will be some scope for accelerated promotion, he added while observing that even in such cases appropriate methods and regulations would be followed to allow any relaxation of the minimum requisite experience.

He said that the promotions to higher posts would be made from all cadre services only on the basis of performance in departmental examinations. He admitted that there were lots of lapses in the existing system of promotion on the basis of confidential reports because of its subjective bias and felt that necessary corrective measures would be taken in this connection to judge the efficiency, aptitude and merit of the individual officials in an objective manner.

The Minister pointed out that the Public Service Commission (PSC) would conduct regular examinations and tests with a view to recommending the suitable persons from all cadre services to different Secretariat posts at higher levels. The Superior Selection Board will recommend the promotions of cadre service officials to higher posts, he added.

He stated that the Administrative Staff College would conduct regular six-monthly "basic courses" for the high officials in different cadre services. Besides, arrangements will be made for three-month long refresher course for such officials.

While recalling the efforts made in the past to re-structure the "colonial system of administration," the Minister noted that such efforts did not succeed due to "vehement opposition of the vested interests within the bureaucracy." He observed that the need for reorganising the governmental service structure had long been felt in Bangladesh after her emergence as a sovereign independent nation to meet the requirements of a free nation. It was unfortunate that the report of the Services' Reorganisation Committee headed by late Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed, could not be implemented though it submitted its report in 1973.

He pointed out that the reforms in the service structure with concrete rules for constitution of cadres and formulation of related composition arrangements had now been approved on the basis of detailed scrutiny and re-examination by the Cabinet Sub-committee of the report of the pay and services committee, submitted in the early part of 1978.

Mr. Majidul Haq said that an assessment and review of the new service structure would be made after it was enforced properly. "Our success will depend on how we implement it with honesty and sincerity of purpose keeping the national interests in view, he felt.

Replying to a question the Establishment Minister claimed that the new administrative structure would do away with the colonial concept of "rank and status" in government service. All designations will be functional ones under the new system, he said while observing that even the cadre-service officials holding the rank of Secretary could be assigned to jobs in Directorates and field-level units depending on their requirements and needs. He noted in this connection that the financial rules regulating the sanction of allowances and other financial benefits would be amended with the new service structure in view.

When asked about the Senior Service Pool, he said that the pool would be there to facilitate all officials, belonging to different cadre services, to seek entry to the Secretariat posts from the level of Deputy Secretaries and upwards on the basis of the results in the relevant examinations for the same. He stated that there were about 625 officers in the Senior service pool now.

Replying to another question he agreed that the Public Service Commission would have to be strengthened to discharge the new responsibilities in the context of new service structure. About the scope for promotion for non-gazetted officials to different cadre services under the new structure, the Minister pointed out that they would continue to enjoy the facilities for filling up 33 per cent of respective total cadre posts on the basis of their individual merit and efficiency. Answering another question, he stated that opportunities would be given for encadrement of those serving in different posts, falling under the cadre service category, on the basis of the recommendation of the Public Service Commission.

When asked about the absorption of a number of officials from the armed forces in the civil services, he maintained that there was always a scope for posting of officials from other than regular civilian government services in different jobs on deputation for a specified period. He said that if such officials on deputation sought their absorption in jobs on a regular basis they would be governed by the same set of rules and procedures as were applicable for those in regular cadres and would also undergo the same kind of tests and examinations.

CSO: 4220

BANGLADESH

COMMUNISTS DEMAND RELEASE OF GENERAL SECRETARY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 30 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Mr. Moni Singh, President of the Communist Party of Bangladesh has demanded release of Mr. Mohammad Farhad, General Secretary of his party now held in detention on sedition charge.

Addressing a party rally at Baitul Mukarram Square on Friday Mr. Singh urged all political parties to unite for movement to secure release of all political prisoners.

The rally was presided over by Mr. Moni Singh and addressed among others by Mr. Saifuddin Ahmed Manik, acting General Secretary of CPE. [as published]

The meeting in a resolution expressed its concern at the flood situation in the country and criticised what is said Government's inadequate relief operation.

By other resolutions the meeting expressed concern over the price hike of essential commodities and urged the Government to bring down the prices.

The CPB chief claimed that the country was being run by the "rich persons" and government had become "a machine to produce the rich. [as published] However Mr. Moni Singh declared that there would be change in the country as people would wage a movement to bring changes in their lot.

CSO: 4220

JSD PROGRAM AIMS AT MORE DEMOCRACY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal called upon the people to launch a movement on the basis of its 18-point programme. The party will observe mass demand day on October 10 on the basis of their programme. The programme was announced at a big public meeting on Monday at Baitul Mukarram. Party President Mj. (Retd) M. A. Jalil said that the 18 point programme was aimed at more democratisation of the political system.

The meeting in a resolution also called upon all progressive democratic forces to build up a movement unitedly on the basis of a common minimum programme. Party leaders in their speech did not mention about the nine-party alliance. However, party General Secretary Mr. A. S. M. Abdur Rab thanked the people for securing release of party leaders through united movement.

It may be mentioned that the party's 18-point programme was announced at a recent Press conference.

The meeting was presided over by party President Major (Retd.) M. A. Jalil while it was addressed by Mr. A. S. M. Abdur Rab General Secretary, Mirza Sultan Raja, Vice-President, Mr. Shahjahan Siraj, Joint Secretary, Mr. Mohammad Shahjahan, President of Sramik Jote and Khondakar Abdul Malek Shahidullah President of Sramik League. [as published]

Mr. A. S. M. Abdur Rab said that people did not want such a situation in the country. JSD does not favour placing of one killer into power in place of another, because this will not change the condition. He further said that they were opposed to replacing one imperialist agent by another. He observed that his party believes that the Government or any Opposition party has no right to cripple the economy of the country or to sell the country's interest.

CSO: 4220

TEXT OF PAPER READ AT RIVERS SEMINAR

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 30 Aug 80 pp 5, 6

(Paper read by Mr. B. M. Abbas A. T. at the Seminar on "Impact of Reduced Flows of the Major Rivers of Bangladesh" held at the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dacca on 23 August 1980)

(Text) The problems of Land and Water development in Bangladesh arise from her unique geography and climate. Her major rivers the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna are international in character and have highly seasonal flows. Nearly 84% of the rainfall in the Ganges plain occurs from June to September and 80% of the annual flow of the Ganges takes place during the four months of July to October. The season of high flow in the Brahmaputra begins earlier in May & lasts till October but two third of its annual flow occurs in the four months of June to September and only one-third during the remaining eight months of the year. [as published] During the monsoon season, the heavy flood waters carried by the river overflow their banks and inundate a large part of the country. The floods inflict heavy damages to crops and property. In the dry season, the river flow is low and there is little rain. This causes droughts and inhibits agriculture.

Situated in the delta of the Ganges Brahmaputra river systems and being the lower riparian, Bangladesh is in some disadvantageous position. She has not only to bear the brunt of the onslaught of the combined flood flows of these great rivers and is also subject to the adverse consequences of development works executed in the upstream reaches of the rivers. [as published] The rapid development of irrigation in India and particularly the increasing withdrawals of water from the upper reaches of the Ganges Basin are progressively reducing the volume of flow in the river in Bangladesh during the dry months. Also wastes from heavy industries on the banks of the Ganges and residues from agricultural fertilisers and pesticides are coming into the river lowering the acceptable quality of the river water. [as published] Even at present, the dry season flow of the Ganges is not adequate for the needs of India and Bangladesh and, therefore, the dry season flow must be augmented. [as published] It is also necessary to ensure that a sufficient volume of water remains in the river to dilute and oxidise the chemical and organic residues being introduced into the river flow over its long travel through India.

Development works in Bangladesh started only in the 1950's after the partition of India in 1947. From then on, Bangladesh is engaged in a continued struggle

for her rights on the waters of her rivers. Over negotiations on these matter, India has always refused to inform Bangladesh about what India had been doing with the waters of the rivers in her territory upstream on the plea that her projects were located far away to affect Bangladesh. [as published] But she has insisted on being consulted on Bangladesh Water Development projects though these are all located downstream. As a result, the major water development projects of Bangladesh had either been much delayed or could not at all be implemented as the international community and aid-giving agencies intimated their inability to assist Bangladesh in any project involving the waters of her major rivers.

Both high flows and low flows pose problems for Bangladesh, the former due to flooding and the latter with regard to agriculture, fishery, forestry navigation, salinity intrusion and ecology. The development and utilisation of the waters of the international rivers require an understanding with India.

Bangladesh is trying to cope with the problem of floods with measures which are possible within her territory. She has no means to control or regulate the flood flows of the big rivers as this can be done only in the head reaches of the rivers which lie in other countries. On her legitimate share of the waters of these rivers. [as published] Her increasing withdrawals of the dry season flows of the rivers will in near future leave little water for Bangladesh. Bangladesh is, therefore, justifiably concerned over the future availability of water in her rivers during the dry months and is anxious to have her equitable share in the waters of all her rivers apportioned without further delay.

After a quarter century of negotiations Bangladesh and India entered into a short-term agreement on the sharing of the Ganges waters at Farakka and sought to find out a long-term solution of the problem through augmentation of the dry season flow of the Ganges to meet the needs of the two countries. Obviously the only rational method of doing this is to store a part of the huge monsoon flow of the river which is now causing severe flood damages in the two countries but it goes to the sea unused. [as published] This is what Bangladesh has proposed. Obviously also this requires the involvement of Nepal which contributes a major share of the Ganges flow. But India will not have the three-corporarian joint effort in the matter. She insists on keeping the negotiations bilateral between her & Bangladesh and between her & Nepal. She does not agree to the Bangladesh proposal. Instead, she has proposed diverting the waters of the Brahmaputra river into the Ganges Basin in India to augment the flow of the Ganges. Bangladesh is opposed to this step, pointing out that any such project of basin transfer of river water is a serious measure. In such cases there are certain internationally accepted basic principles: viz. a) The present and future requirements of the exporting basin must first be met or safeguarded b) The requirements of the basin or region to which the water is to be imported should be reduced to the minimum by tapping alternative resources of water. [as published] c) Impact on account to such mass transfer in the region from where the water is to be exported changes in regime, ecology, environmental pollution etc. are minimum. [as published]

On none of these criterion can the proposed transfer of Brahmaputra water to the Ganges can be justified. [as published] Firstly, all the existing dry season flow in the Brahmaputra is required in Bangladesh to meet the needs of irrigation and repelling salinity intrusion. Secondly, there is enough water

in the Ganges Basin which suitably conserved can meet the needs of the basin. Thirdly, any large scale diminution of dry season flow in the Brahmaputra will have serious repercussion in Bangladesh as already occurring in the Ganges following India withdrawals at Farakka.

We must not lose sight of the future. The water of both Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers have to be developed basinwise for raising the economic condition and living standard of millions of people inhabiting the region who are now living at below subsistence level. It is only by the integrated development of the basins with the co-operation & joint efforts of all the co-riparian countries that optimum development is possible. Instead of confining her attention to a particular scheme which may appear attractive to her for some short-term objective, India the major riparian and the largest beneficiary from basin development projects should take the initiative in such development effort. A number of friendly countries and international aid-giving agencies have already indicated their full technical and financial support in any such joint endeavour among the countries of this region.

While basin plans will take time to initiate, plan and implement, a congenial atmosphere can be created by India and Bangladesh agreeing on an ad hoc apportionment of the flows of the common rivers between them so that each country can firm up their programme of development according to their own needs and execute them in mutual consultation in order to obtain the best results and with minimum adverse effect on the other country.

Within Bangladesh the most urgent necessity is the rapid development of irrigation. This is possible only through gravity diversion project on the major rivers.

National Water Plan of Bangladesh should have three major components:

- 1) a barrage across the Brahmaputra (Jamuna) near Bahadurabad.
- 2) a barrage across the Ganges below Hardinge Railway bridge.
- 3) Estuary control works to regulate the inflow of tides and to create limited sweet water reservoirs.

The Brahmaputra Barrage will be the key project. It will provide irrigation to a large area in the central part of Bangladesh and will provide the vital communication link between the eastern and western part of Bangladesh by a road-cum-railway bridge. It will also generate a large block of chief hydropower. The Ganges Barrage will similarly provide irrigation to a large area in the south-western part of the country and generate hydropower.

Simultaneously the irrigation and drainage systems for the barrage projects must be made ready, using to the extent possible the existing rivers and khals. These should be provided where necessary and feasible with regulators and locks to store water for irrigation and for facility of navigation.

The plan enunciated above will require large investments and much time. But we cannot any longer delay launching this plan because only such a massive effort can meet the basic and urgent needs of the people of Bangladesh.

As the Krug Mission put it: "Probably nowhere else in the world is there such a confluence of great rivers. Probably nowhere else do flowing waters pose at once such a challenge and such an opportunity". Bangladesh has to meet the challenge and made the effort for her survival. [as published]

BRIEFS

LEADER CHANGES PARTIES--Mr. Nazrul Islam an eminent Muslim League leader of Bhola has joined the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) according to a BNP press release in Dacca on Thursday, reports BSS. Fifty six other workers also joined the BNP with him, the Press release added. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 29 Aug 80 p 12]

TIES WITH BHUTAN--The Bhutanese National Assembly has expressed satisfaction at the establishment of diplomatic relations with Bangladesh and the exchange of [words illegible] Ambassadors between Dacca and Thimpu reports BSS. The Bhutan Bangladesh relations came up for discussion at the recently held session of the Assembly according to Bhutanese Embassy sources. Replying to question of the people's Representatives from Gaylegphug and Sarbang the Bhutanese Foreign Minister Mr Dawa Tsering told the Assembly that after the establishment of diplomatic relations with Bangladesh and subsequent exchange of resident ambassadors exchange of official delegation had taken place. He said that in view of cordial relations between the two countries Bangladesh offered 10 scholarships every year for Bhutanese students to study medical engineering and agriculture courses. Mr Tsering said that except for signing, all the documents relating to trade agreements with Bangladesh have been completed. He expressed the hope that the trade activities between the two countries would start soon. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 30 Aug 80 p 3]

NEW PROJECTS APPROVED--Six projects involving an estimated expenditure of Taka 60.61 crore including a foreign exchange component of Taka 5.49 crore were approved at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council at the Secretariat on Saturday reports BSS. Finance Minister Mr. Saifur Rahman presided. The projects include development of Rajshahi aerodrome (phase--1), urban works programme rural works programme, strengthening of the agricultural extension services in the Chittagong Hill Tracts development project seed certificacy and construction of Customs Training Academy at Fouzderhat, Chittagong. [as published] The ECNEC also approved the proposal for formation of the investment promotion and development company to attract foreign investment in Bangladesh. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 31 Aug 80 p 1]

AWAMI LEAGUE GROUP--Mr. Obaidul Kader and Mr. Bahalul Majnu Chunnu will continue as the President and the General Secretary respectively of the Bangladesh Chhatra League, students wing of the pro-Malek group of the Bangladesh Awami League till March 31 next. This was decided unanimously at the National Council session of the organisation on Saturday says a Press release of the BCL on Sunday. The National Council session of the organisation also decided that while the existing central leadership of the BCL (Kader-Chunnu) continued its tenure till March 31 next, it would be bound by the same decision to hold the next council session before its extended tenure in office expired. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 1 Sep 80 p 12]

DACCA COST OF LIVING--The cost of living for middle class in Dacca city rose by two per cent in July over the previous month, reports ENA. According to official statistics, food and clothing and footwear contributed much to the rise in living index while others showed marginal increase. The general index rose to 599.67 (base 1969-70=100) from 587.40 in June. Groupwise, food index went up 591.08 from 569.41 in June and clothing and footwear rose to 596.48 from 583.47. Others recorded nominal increase. The living cost for the city middle class rose by about 18 per cent during the fiscal year ending June. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 2 Sep 80 p 8]

CSO: 4220

BHUTAN COLLECTS DATA ON BOUNDARY WITH PRC

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Kathmandu, September 1: Bhutan is collecting documentary evidence regarding its northern boundary with China "in preparation for holding negotiations with the Chinese government," according to "Kuensel," official bulletin of the Bhutanese government.

Bhutan's chief of survey said a "definite decision regarding the negotiation of our northern borders will be taken after completing all preparations."

The chief also said that, except for a small portion of Bhutan's southern boundary in the Haylegphug region, all other boundary disputes with India had been settled.

Regarding the dispute in the Haylegphug region, he said the matter would be taken up after the situation in Assam improved.

UNI adds: Bhutan and Bangladesh are to sign a bilateral trade treaty, according to the official bulletin of the Bhutanese government.

The Bhutanese government, which recently opened an embassy in Dacca, is "making the necessary arrangements on trade routes with Bangladesh for export of minerals, agricultural products and forest resources."

CSO: 4220

BURMA

BRIEFS

REPORTED GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES--On 19 September, mines planted by the People's Army killed one enemy soldier from the military government's mercenary 109th Light Infantry Regiment at (Hsiao-Kwangsan), Kokang region. At about the same time, a guerrilla attack by small units of the People's Army at (Ho Wai) ferry point (?on the bank of) the Salween River in southern Wa District killed or wounded five enemy soldiers. On 24 September, a guerrilla attack by a small unit of the People's Army on the military government's mercenary 5th Infantry Regiment at Mong Yang's (?Pa-Sang) killed or wounded three enemy soldiers. On 23 and 25 September, small units of the People's Army made two attacks on the enemy camp at Wan Tin village, west of Mong Yawng, killing four enemy soldiers and wounding two other. One G-3 firearm was seized from the enemy. The military government's mercenary army is abducting villagers and burning villages. Military government mercenaries, who were seeking revenge because some of them were killed and wounded, in addition to losing a weapon, in the People Army's attack on their Wan Tin camp on 23 and 25 September, arrested some villagers and tortured them. Some of the houses burned down because the mercenaries set fire to them. [Text] [BK190911
Voice of the People of Burma (Clandestine) in Burmese to Burma 0030 GMT
19 Oct 80]

CSO: 4211

GANDHI TERMS COMMUNAL INCIDENTS 'CONSPIRACY'

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28.—Mrs Gandhi said today that the incidents at Moradabad and elsewhere "were part of a major conspiracy" to undermine the stability of the Government and to divide different communities living peacefully.

Addressing a meeting of the Congress (I) Working Committee, Mrs Gandhi said that she had received reports from a number of important persons and "other sources" that foreign hands were behind these incidents.

She held that "all these outbursts of violence here and there are not exactly in the nature of communal incidents that used to happen in the past, but these had been instigated and were politically motivated". It was also apparent that the incidents at Moradabad and elsewhere were not isolated, but "part of a conspiracy".

The main thrust of the Prime Minister's speech was on the political situation.

She said that India had very good relations with the Arab countries. "We have been so close to the Arab world in international affairs and have such close understanding with them that there are forces trying to create misunderstanding (among us)." Her impression was that there were some forces "abetting subversive elements".

Mrs Gandhi said it was mainly the Opposition parties that had combined to create such a situation—whether it was "through the begey or rape cases, or atrocities against Harijans and minorities".

Syed Mir Qasim, Maulana Asad Madani, Mr A. R. Antulay, Mr Khursheed Ali Khan and Mr Shah Nawaz Khan were emphatic that the RSS and the Jamiat-e-Islami were behind the incidents. Syed Mir Qasim said that the Jamiat was "the RSS of the Muslims". Neither the Muslims nor the Hindus wanted riots, but some forces were working in a calculated manner trying to create unrest.

Mr C. M. Stephen said the Opposition parties were trying to create a "1975-like situation. They should remember that 1975 was not 1980.

The Working Committee decided that the State units of U.P. and Gujarat would not be reorganized for about a month in view of the communal riots in these two States, but in the remaining eight States,

where State presidents have either become Chief Ministers or Ministers, the reorganization process should begin at once. To carry this out, the CWC(I) requested the president, Mrs. Gandhi, to nominate a small committee which would process the panels already formed by the State units.

This high-power committee would also screen the membership (already enrolled until the end of last year) and decide about the schedule of organizational elections that would be held soon—from the block level to the AICC(I) level.

At the invitation of Mr Antulay, it was decided that a two-day session of the AICC(I) would be held in Bombay in the first week of November.

CSO: 4220

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL MEETS IN DELHI

Prime Minister's Speech

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 31 Aug 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, August 30.

The Prime Minister today called for a massive effort at resource mobilisation by the Centre and the states for the sixth five-year plan involving an investment of Rs. 90,000 crores.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi told the first day's session of the National Development Council: "We should have liked to place the size of the plan well above Rs. 90,000 crores, but we cannot escape realities. We have to be hard-hearted, hard-headed and practical."

There was some validity in the argument that at the current rate of inflation, effective investment might be not much more than that envisaged in the earlier draft. But this did not alter the absolute availability of resources.

The growth rate was not dependent merely on new outlay: it was dependent on increasing efficiency and utilising existing capacity.

Mrs. Gandhi said the growth rate must be accelerated. The planning commission had attempted to arrive at the maximum feasible growth rate in the sixth plan of 5.3 per cent.

"This order of growth is attainable: in fact it is inescapable. But it is not going to be easy. The crux is in mobilising resources."

The plan must chart the course of growth and induce investment, which would help us to achieve our principal objectives of removing poverty and unemployment and attaining self-reliance.

"We look to the state governments not only to share and advise us in this great task, but to help in accelerating the process," Mrs. Gandhi said.

"I firmly believe in a relationship of trust and co-operation between the Centre and the states based on a common desire to take the nation ahead regardless of narrow, sectarian, regional or even political considerations."

Some of the state governments kept on repeating that the Centre intended to topple them. Mrs. Gandhi said: "I assure you that this is very far from our intention and we have never at any time in the past or now or in the future have any such desire. [as published]

"On the contrary we have always tried to give the fullest co-operation and smooth out any difficulties which might have arisen."

The prime minister remarked that economic growth in a country like ours could not conform to any known model grafted from outside. "We are blessed with resources and yet besieged with shortages. We have a significant manpower which can turn dross into gold, given the requisite encouragement.

Our greatest shortage is that of time.

"The population is increasing and our demands are becoming higher in number and in kind. While we do want to give a square deal to our farmers, workers and others, we have to invest in agriculture and industry and generate surpluses.

"We have to strengthen the infrastructure and undertake a dynamic research and development effort to reinforce self-reliance.

Fiscal Discipline

"All the time we have to adhere to our goal of improving the living conditions of our poor, our unemployed and underemployed people and ensure equitable sharing of our country's wealth." [as published]

Mrs. Gandhi said resources materialised only if difficult and somewhat unpopular decisions were taken and fiscal discipline was restored. Wasteful expenditure had to be controlled.

"We cannot let public-sector enterprises be run inefficiently and accumulate losses. If our pricing policies are responsible for such losses, they must be immediately and properly revised, but we must guard ourselves against taxing the public for our inefficiency."

The Prime Minister laid down the priorities as under: More agricultural and industrial production, expansion of irrigation, and power, strengthening of technological self-reliance, improving of communications and transport, development of energy resources, minimum needs programme, rural employment programme, promotion of exports and programmes to build the productive capacity of weaker sections.

A voluntary family planning and welfare programme must also figure in our schemes.

Referring to the difficult international environment, Mrs. Gandhi said: "We are amongst the hardest hit by the oil crisis. The global inflation caused by it has upset all our earlier calculations and hopes.

"Rich men's clubs take care of their own members and we are told to fend for ourselves."

For example, although an international code was negotiated to which the U.S. and India were signatories, the US had now refused to extend the benefits of its provisions to India. [as published] As a result, Indian exports would be subjected to higher duties there. [as published]

Similarly, in spite of a clear agreement with the U.S., fuel for the Tarapore nuclear plant was not forthcoming.

"One indirect benefit of this," she remarked, "has been that today we are less impressed by foreign advice."

The Union planning minister, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, called for strict fiscal discipline and financial prudence in view of the paramount need to bring inflation under control and maintain price stability. It was clear that we should seek the utmost economy in expenditures.

Mr. Tiwari felt there was a built-in bias in favour of new schemes in some sectors. "I think it is important that we devote adequate funds and attention to maintenance of existing assets and try to get maximum productivity out of them even as we turn our attention to new investments."

The planning minister mentioned the likelihood of India again facing a foreign exchange constraint with the oil and petroleum products will be going up from RS 3,200 crores last year to Rs. 5,000 crores in the current year. [as published]

Thus the launching of the sixth plan coincided with the need to expand and deepen the structural adjustment to the new international environment.

The plan frame reflected at least three major aspects of this adjustment-- urgent need to review expansion of our exports, need to reduce dependence on imports generally and on energy imports in particular, and need to restructure our investments and improve their productivity.

Referring to the magnitude of the resource mobilisation effort, Mr. Tiwari urged the states, to achieve the recommend target of Rs. 2,500 crores during the plan period. [as published]

Chief Ministers Speak

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 31 Aug 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, August 30.

Chief Ministers of several states, in their speeches on the opening day of the two-day meeting of the National Development Council, stressed the need for caution against any abrupt end to subsidies on the plea that it could hit the weaker sections of society and lead to a sharp price rise.

The chief ministers were commenting on a suggestion in the approach paper to the sixth plan for a phased reduction in Central subsidies for foodgrains, fertilisers, exports and other items.

The chief ministers of Kerala and West Bengal urged the withdrawal of subsidies which only benefited the more affluent sections of society.

More Aid Sought

The states made a general plea for greater Central assistance, U.P. and Punjab, among others, sought a revision of the Gadgil formula about the disbursement of Central funds to the states.

Haryana suggested that the entire foreign aid from agencies like the World Bank should be passed on to the states.

Supporting the objectives of the sixth plan, the Gujarat chief minister, Mr. Madhavsinh Solanki, said that the plan strategy should not over-emphasise the somewhat artificial distinction between the so-called advanced and backward states.

In a sense, the whole country was backward and there were backward areas and vulnerable groups even in the so-called developed states.

Mr. Solanki suggested that the banking sector should play an aggressive and effective role in according the highest priority to those economic and social programmes formulated for generating income and employment among vulnerable groups.

Punjab's chief minister, Mr. Darbara Singh, suggested the target of growth rate in the sixth plan should be raised from five to at least six per cent.

In order to encourage agricultural production, effective price support measures to iron out price fluctuations, which had badly hit the production of crops like sugarcane, cotton and potatoes in the past few years. The subsidies on fertilisers and other agricultural inputs should be retained.

He emphasised the need for speedy execution of irrigation and power projects, notably the Thein dam, to avoid the worsening of the power shortage in the state.

Mr. Bhajan Lal, chief minister of Haryana, said a major portion of Central assistance should be given to the states in the form of grants. The percentage of the states' share in small saving collections should be raised.

He suggested a high-level Central body to settle inter-state disputes over irrigation and power.

West Bengal's chief minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, called for the establishment of a national public procurement and distribution system covering essential commodities to curb the predatory activities of monopoly elements among producers and traders.

Mr. Basu said that the current inflation was not only aggravating inequalities in assets and income distribution but also affecting the process of development.

Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, chief minister of U.P., suggested that a NDC committee should redetermine the means for financial assistance from the national resources pool of the states.

The committee should consider the need to increase the share of the states in market borrowings and small savings mobilised by the states and finding means of solving special expenditure needs of states, like U.P.

He said the pattern of normal Central assistance should be 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant.

Mr. Arjun Singh, chief minister of Madhya Pradesh, made a forceful plea for the transfer of resources from the Centre to the states on the basis of income-adjusted poverty population. If that was not possible, the transfer would be made on the basis of income-adjusted total population.

Madhya Pradesh's per capita income in 1979-80 was only 0.70 per cent of the national average, its irrigated area was only 15 per cent of the cultivated area and the number of problem villages was 42,000. The state was lagging behind in health and educational facilities and other social services.

"If steps are not immediately taken to ensure transfer of resources on a larger scale than at present", he said, "our hopes will remain still-born."

Mr. Ram Lal, chief minister of Himachal Pradesh, enunciated a five-point strategy for the development of hill areas. These areas deserved a special deal so that their vast potential could be exploited for the benefit of the people there and also for the promotion of the national interest.

Sheikh Abdullah, chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir, said that his state was attracting very little investment, whether in the public or private sector. Of the Rs. 15,000 crores invested in the public sector throughout the country, the state's share was a mere Rs. 5 crores.

Dr. Jagannath Mishra, chief minister of Bihar, pleaded for all-out efforts to remove regional imbalances and suggested a uniform credit policy for all the states.

Rajasthan's chief minister, Mr. Jagannath Pahadia, said the Central assistance should be given in such a manner to enable the weaker states to catch up with the rest.

Mr. E. K. Nayanar, chief minister of Kerala, called for a national wage policy to end unhealthy migration of industry from one state to another. He also favoured nationalisation of major economic activities, like foreign trade and key industries, like drugs, textiles, sugar and cement.

Orissa's chief minister, Mr. J. B. Patnaik, said centrally-sponsored schemes should be limited in number and restricted to programmes of paramount national importance or interstate significance.

Mr. Gundu Rao, chief minister of Karnataka, urged the Centre to expedite the setting up of a steel plant at Vijayanagar.

The chief minister of Andhra Pradesh, Dr. Chenna Reddy, suggested that drinking water, minimum health facilities and elementary education should be given the highest priority.

CSO: 4220

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OUTLINES SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Draft Plan Approved

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1

[Text] New Delhi, August 31.

The national development council today unanimously approved the draft framework of the sixth five-year plan (1980-85).

This completes the first stage in the preparation of the six plan. [as published] The Central and state governments have been asked to prepare detailed proposals by October 15, which will be integrated in the final draft and sent to the state governments in early December. [as published]

The national development council will then meet towards the end of December or in January next to consider the draft plan and finalise it.

The NDC resolution adopted today said "several useful suggestions" had been made by the state chief ministers and these would be taken into consideration when formulating the final draft.

Mr. N. D. Tiwari, planning minister and deputy chairman of the planning commission, told newsmen that detailed discussions would be held with the state governments in September and October before the draft was prepared.

Responding to the demand of the states for greater financial assistance, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, announced a minor revision of the Gadgil formula. [as published] She said the 10 per cent allocation for ongoing schemes given to the states on an ad hoc basis would now be sanctioned to states whose per capita income was lower than the national average. Some of the bigger states like UP, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Rajasthan fall in this category.

The Prime Minister also announced that the planning commission would consider allowing higher market borrowings to such states.

Mrs. Gandhi remarked that if there was a slackening of effort on the part of the state governments with regard to schemes of afforestation, construction of inter-state transmission lines, soil conservation and small farmers development, then the Centre would consider taking them over again.

She said a national water plan would be initiated to mobilise resources for expanding the area under irrigation and for future development of water resources.

Mrs. Gandhi called for speedy resolution of inter-state water disputes and promised structural changes in the administrative machinery concerned with the implementation of the plan. She also urged self-discipline in all walks of life.

The framework of the sixth plan proposed an outlay of Rs. 90,000 crores in the public sector (and Rs. 66,000 crores in the private sector).

To finance a plan of this magnitude without generating inflation in the economy, it says, it will be necessary to undertake an additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 19,000 crores--Rs. 13,000 crores by the Centre and Rs. 6,000 crores by the states.

Apart from the need to mobilise Rs. 7,500 crores by way of additional taxation during the plan period, it will be necessary to reduce the budgetary subsidies and secure higher financial returns from public enterprises.

The sixth plan will aim at an average annual growth rate of 5.3 per cent in the national income. A growth rate of a minimum of 10 per cent in exports will be fixed.

Industrial production is envisaged to grow at an average annual rate of eight to nine per cent during the plan period. In agricultural production, the aim will be a growth rate of four per cent.

Besides a significant step-up in the rate of growth of the economy through improved productivity and efficiency in the use of resources, the main objectives of the plan are listed as:

Strengthening the impulses of modernisation for the achievement of economic and technological self-reliance.

A progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment.

A speedy development of indigenous sources of energy, with proper emphasis on conservation and efficiency in energy use.

Household Unit

Improving the quality of life of the people in general with special reference to the economically and socially handicapped population through a minimum needs programme.

Strengthening the redistributive bias of public policies and services in favour of the poor, contributing to a reduction in inequalities of income and wealth.

A progressive reduction in regional inequalities in the pace of development and in the diffusion of technological benefits.

Promoting policies for controlling the growth of the population through voluntary acceptance of the small family norm. [as published]

Bringing about harmony between the short- and long-term goals of development by promoting the protection and improvement of ecological and environmental assets.

And promoting the active involvement of all sections of the people in the process of development through appropriate education, communication and institutional strategies.

To tackle the problems of poverty, says the plan frame, an increase in the productive potential of the economy is essential. However, owing to constraints limiting the scope for higher growth in the medium term, more direct means of reducing the incidence of poverty in the transition stage would have to be employed.

The household will remain the basic unit for poverty eradication in target group-oriented programmes. Since families differ in such vital respects as dependency ratios, asset holdings and skills, each household below the poverty line will have to be assisted through an appropriate package of technology, services and asset transfer programmes.

Rural Job Scheme

The document stresses the need for strict enforcement of minimum wages legislation for wage-earners. The programmes for promoting employment will be aimed at specific target groups. The ongoing programmes for small farmers, national dairy projects, dryland farmers and forestry, etc. will be expanded.

A national rural employment programme will be established in which development projects and group-oriented employment generation will be closely intertwined.

In the agricultural sector, the aim will be to improve productivity of all major farming systems both in irrigated and rain-fed areas. Special attention will be paid to increasing the production of pulses and oilseeds. Horticulture will receive high priority.

The pattern of agricultural growth should be such that an export orientation can be given to agriculture after ensuring the basic needs of the population.

The plan frame calls for every effort to be made to mobilise resources for expanding the area under irrigation and initiate action for future development of water resources to bring about 125 million hectares under irrigation by the beginning of the 21st century.

For this purpose, it is proposed to develop a national water plan to bring about 15 million hectares under irrigation during 1980-85--eight million hectares from surface water sources and seven million hectares from underground water sources.

In the industrial field, provision will be made for significant amounts of outlay for the expansion of capacity in steel, non-ferrous metals, capital goods, fertilisers and petro-chemicals.

In view of the severe energy constraints, substantial additional investments will be needed in coal, electricity generation and petroleum exploration and development. Higher outlays will be needed for railways, roads and ports.

There is also an urgent need to revamp and strengthen the management structure in the critical sectors of coal, power and transport.

Given effective monetary and fiscal policies, it should be possible to ensure reasonable price stability. Both fiscal and monetary policies will have to be designed to encourage incentives for savings and discourage conspicuous consumption. (as published)

People's Role

Farmers will have to be provided with remunerative prices. To minimise the impact of weather, fluctuations on foodgrain prices, a buffer stock of 15 million tonnes is considered necessary.

The public distribution system, designed to supply essential commodities at reasonable prices, will be so developed that it will remain a stable and permanent feature of the strategy to control prices and achieve equitable distribution.

The main objective of education development will be to ensure essential minimum education to all children up to the age of 14 years in the next 10 years.

The document stresses the need for strengthening the planning machinery at all levels to ensure successful implementation of the plan. Since the plan assigns vast responsibilities to the development administrations at the grassroots, it will require augmentation of the capabilities of the administration, both at the district and block levels.

Finally, planning for rapid economic and social development in a democratic polity can succeed only if there is conscious and willing acceptance on the part of the common people of the structural changes associated with a fast-changing economy.

The framework, therefore, stresses the need for strengthening arrangements for people's involvement in the planning process.

Finance Minister's Remarks

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, August 31.

The Union finance minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman, today asked the state governments to spare no effort in mobilising additional resources by way of taxation and other measures.

Mr. Venkataraman told the National Development Council that the states would have to raise at least Rs. 2,500 crores by additional taxation in the plan period (1980-85).

He expressed disappointment with the performance of the states in this field in the current fiscal year and pointed out that the measures taken by some of them would erode resource availability for the plan.

Punjab was the only state which had fixed the growth rate at six per cent instead of five per cent, Mr. Venkataraman said. [as published]

The Union planning minister, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, also appreciated the assurance of Punjab's chief minister to mobilise the state's own resources in addition to the Central assistance it would get.

Mr. Venkataraman pointed out that the outlay of Rs. 90,000 crores in the public sector at 1979-80 prices would be financed to the extent of Rs. 67,000 crores based on current tax rates, market borrowings and external flows. The gap of Rs. 23,000 crores had to be filled predominantly by additional resources mobilisation by the Centre and the states and a limited amount of deficit financing.

Besides taxation, the Centre would have to take action to raise more resources through a reduction in government subsidies and an increase in surpluses from departmental undertakings like the railways and posts and telegraphs and public enterprises.

The finance minister suggested that the states could raise non-tax revenues in three sectors--power, irrigation and road transport--where massive investments had been made.

Road Transport

He expressed concern that the state electricity boards might incur losses of Rs. 3,000 crores in the sixth plan through improved management and adequate supply of inputs. Simultaneously, tariff rates should be revised.

With regard to water rates, he suggested improvement in the efficiency of water use in irrigation and increase in water rates to cover at least the working expenses.

Mr. Venkataraman said that most of the road transport corporations were running at a loss. With the increase in the price of diesel and other input costs, the losses would go up further. It was therefore essential that the corporations should improve their performance and adjust their fares appropriately to eliminate the losses.

The finance minister asked the states not to resort to overdrafts. He rejected a suggestion made by the chief minister of Haryana that the Centre should allot the states the entire amount received from international agencies like the World Bank for projects aided by them.

Referring to the demand by several states for a change in the Gadgil formula, Mr. Venkataraman said it was for the planning minister to consider setting up a committee of the NDC to go into the matter.

Plan Resources Estimate

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, August 31 (UNI): The following is the estimate of financial resources for the sixth plan (1980-85): public sector:

(in crores of rupees
at 1979-80 prices)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Balance from current revenues at 1979-80 rates of taxes	13,602
Contribution of public enterprises	11,007
Market borrowings	18,500
Small savings	6,337
Provident funds	3,564
Term loans from financial institutions (net)	3,003
Miscellaneous capital receipts	3,072
External assistance and borrowings from other sources (net)	7,765
Additional resources mobilisation	19,150
Uncovered gap/deficit financing	4,000
Aggregate resources	90,000

The following is the estimate of gross domestic savings and investment and aggregate resources--1980-85:

(in crores of rupees
at 1979-80 prices)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Public savings	30,259
i) budgetary resources	11,252
ii) public enterprises	19,007
Savings of private non-financial corporate sector, including co-operatives	9,495
Savings of financial institutions	3,618
i) public sector	2,525
ii) private sector	1,093
Savings of household sector	106,275
i) financial assets	44,085
ii) physical assets	62,190
Aggregate gross domestic saving	149,648
Net inflow from abroad	6,698
Total savings available for gross investment	156,345
Provision for current development outlay in the public sector	13,500
Aggregate resources	169,845

CSO: 4220

PLAN SUCCESS DEPENDS ON USE OF RESOURCES

Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Sixth Plan: What Will be the People's Response"]

(Text) The public sector outlay of Rs. 90,000 crores proposed in the Sixth Plan framework that has been approved by the National Development Council seems ambitious but is by no means impossible of achievement if the Central and the State Governments bestir themselves both in the area of resource mobilisation and in preparing the groundwork for the massive investments. The political debate has turned on the question whether, despite its larger size, the new plan frame is substantially different from the one put together by the Janata Government. That, however, is clearly a peripheral issue, for the main problem with the plans has been not so much conceptual as political and administrative--the unwillingness or sheer inability to raise the necessary resources, the managerial incompetence resulting in delays in implementing projects and cost overruns.

One area of the Sixth Plan that may put the political will of the State Governments to severe test would be resource mobilisation. The Centre is expected to raise Rs. 5,000 crores through additional taxation and the changes made in the budget for 1980-81 would yield almost half the amount--Rs. 2,300 crores--during the Plan period. The States are being called upon to raise Rs. 2,500 crores, but this would seem a tall order. They have been sluggish in putting up their share of the money for some of the Centrally-sponsored schemes of afforestation and soil conservation given over to them, and this has prompted the Prime Minister to warn that the Centre would reconsider the arrangement. The Union Finance Minister has asked State Governments to improve the performance of the electricity boards and irrigation and transport operations by raising, if necessary, the tariffs to cover the running costs and yield adequate returns on the investments. The state governments who are closer to the various interests involved have repeatedly tended to shy away from levying additional taxes or resorting to unpopular measures like raising electricity and water rates and bus fares, however justifiable and unavoidable such hikes may be. There is fear of the huge political cost to be incurred in imposing additional burdens on the people who have been putting up with the inefficiency and the poor services provided by their undertakings. But it is very much within their power to alter this situation, and if only they could improve the quality of service provided by their transport and electricity undertakings, popular resistance to higher rates would diminish. The people certainly will not mind paying more for better services and the goodwill that an all round improvement in performance will generate can be tapped in full measure.

NEW COMMUNIST PARTY TO SUPPORT CONGRESS(I)

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

ADDRESSING the first convention of the State Preparatory Committee of the newly-formed All-India Communist Party, Mrs Rose Deshpande said in Calcutta on Sunday that their policy was "to struggle and at the same time support the Congress (I)". She said: "Our chief enemies are imperialists and monopolists and not the Congress(I)"

Denying the charge that she was "holding the brief for Mrs Gandhi", Mrs Deshpande said "we would support the CPI(M) if they did the right thing. We do not support the CPI(M)'s policy of taking help from the World Bank and Multinationals".

She said the party would not like to have a split in the trade unions, "unless, of course, we are

physically thrown out. But we will oppose all moves to remove Mr Dange from the chairmanship of the CPI".

She said an all-India conference of the newly-formed party would be held at the end of September or the beginning of October. Mr Jagadish Dasgupta, a leader of the party's State committee, said that there were "only two Communist parties as the original CPI would soon merge with the CPI(M)". Of the 27,000 members of the CPI, about 8,000 had joined the new party, he added.

In a resolution adopted at the convention, the members condemned the CPI(M) for its sectarian and opportunist attitude on national unity for its failure to hold the price line and for its "betrayal" of the working class.

CSO: 4220

SIX-POINT ENERGY STRATEGY OUTLINED FOR SIXTH PLAN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The Planning Commission has outlined a six-point energy strategy for the Sixth Plan the kingpin of which will be less reliance on oil in view of the fluctuations in its price in the international market, reports UNI.

In its approach paper, to be presented to the forthcoming meeting of the National Development Council, the Commission has said that through appropriate pricing policies and other measures, the rate of growth of consumption of oil, specially of diesel and kerosene should be curbed.

Intensive efforts should be made for exploration and development of domestic reserves of oil, it says.

A programme should be drawn up for maximum exploitation of coal and electricity resources and further exploitation of India's extensive hydro potential. The development of nuclear power schemes should be pursued with vigour.

To economise on the use of diesel and kerosene, bio-gas plants should be set up in rural areas and bio-gas and energy plantations should be resorted to under intensive forestry development programme, using waste-land and appropriate timber species.

The commission feels that there is considerable scope for conservation in the use of several industrial processes and wants an energy audit in every major industrial undertaking in the private and the public sectors.

Research programmes should be instituted on the development of renewable sources of energy. The use of solar energy must receive greater attention. The objective should be to develop the use of solar energy by the end of the decade for irrigation.

The commission says that the maximum effort should be made to develop coal and its output--now at 104 million tonnes--should be substantially

stepped up. The installed generating capacity of power plants should go up by 20,000 megawatts and for this super thermal power stations be set up in the Central sector. Regional grids should be strengthened and welded into a national grid to secure optimum utilisation of available power.

Investments in transmission and distribution schemes should be given high priority and the transmission losses reduced.

The commission said that there should be significant outlays for coal and power projects which would fructify in the Seventh Plan.

According to the commission, indigenous crude oil production could go up to 22 million tonnes by 1984-85 (against 13 million tonnes now) and sufficient funds should be provided both for exploration and refining of oil within the country.

The commission feels that the scope for additional taxation during the Sixth Plan is extremely limited since the current tax-levels already account for 20 per cent of the gross national income.

Budgetary subsidies and higher returns from the public enterprises, belonging both to the Centre and the States, offer the only substantial scope for generating additional resources for investments to be made in the Sixth Plan.

CSO: 4220

CPI(M) POLITBURO PROTESTS DELHI'S POWERS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 Aug 80 p 7

[Text]

SINISTER forces inciting the majority community against the minority leading to riots in several parts of the country can be fought only with the "full and voluntary cooperation of democratic parties, organisations, groups and individuals" and not by the Centre's move to equip itself with extraordinary powers to deal with the situation in certain areas and declare these regions as disturbed.

This is the view of the CPI-M Polit-Bureau which, on Friday lodged its strong protest against the Centre's move especially because it was taken "without reference to the State Governments.

The Polit-Bureau took exception to some Cong-I ruled States having already armed themselves with the extraordinary powers and was convinced that the proposed legislation would be used against democratic forces alone.

The CPI-M's observation on this score stemmed from "experiences of similar legislations

enacted so far. It felt "such extraordinary powers have always been used to suppress the legitimate movements of the common people for redressal of their grievances." What is more among the "disturbances" sought to be suppressed were the "legitimate movements of the common people on questions like prices, as has been happening in Gujarat, Karnataka, etc."

The CPI-M, the statement underlined, was behind none in recognising the need to firmly fight the sinister forces instigating riots. But it was certain that "every section within the democratic polity would realise that if the Centre is allowed to persistently follow this move, it will prove to be the beginning of a concerted attack on the democratic system." Therefore, it wanted all such democratic forces to "join their voice against this move while doing their utmost to fight the sinister forces inciting communal riots."

CSO: 4220

LOK DAL, CPI PROTEST DETENTION LAW REVIVAL

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31.—The Lok Dal and the CPI yesterday protested against the Government's "attempts to revive draconian preventive detention laws of the Emergency days" and said the democratic elements throughout the country should resist these attempts.

Mr Madhu Limaye, general secretary of the Lok Dal, said at a Press conference yesterday that more and more State Governments were resorting to preventive detention measures. He said in Gujarat, such a measure had already been adopted, and in UP the Government had armed itself "with a kind of MISA". Maharashtra Government was going to do the same.

He said the Government at the Centre was also going on for what is called the Disturbed Areas Act. There was a thinking in the Union Home Ministry that there should be a central preventive detention law to detain people in the name of disturbing friendly relations with foreign countries, the defence of India and security of the country.

Mr Limaye said the Government should be able to take care of the anti-social and anti-national force with the help of the existing laws in the country, and there was no need for "draconian" laws.

Mr Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the CPI, in a separate statement said in the name of fighting the communal menace, the Congress (I) State Governments were arming themselves with draconian powers which were being used to suppress the peaceful and legitimate mass movements. He said it had been reported that the Centre was contemplating

amendment of the Disturbed Areas—Special Courts—Act of 1976 to arm itself with the power to declare any area as a disturbed area over the heads of the State Governments and establish special courts with the avowed aim of trying communal and caste offences.

Mr Rao said the Congress (I) leaders were alleging that "pre-Emergency conditions are being created in the country" and they were using this as a plea for need of some sort of emergency measures.

The CPI, Mr Rao said, was second to none in the matter of fighting communalism, casteism, linguistic and regional chauvinism and safeguarding the country's unity and security. As a matter of fact, it is the CPI, CPI(M) and other Left and secular parties that have stood firm against the separatist-chauvinist forces in Assam and other States of the north-eastern region. While sections of the ruling Congress (I) were hobnobbing with these divisive forces.

The CPI would have no hesitation in supporting any measure that the Government may take to really curb the communal and divisive forces. It would oppose any draconian measures adopted by the Government to curb the Left and democratic parties who are mobilizing the masses on the issues of steeply rising prices and other burning problems of the people.

CSO: 4220

TAMIL NADU OPPOSES DISTURBED AREAS MOVE

Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 1.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, has expressed himself strongly against the Centre's move to take powers to declare an area in a State as "disturbed area" and constitute special courts to ensure speedy trial of cases relating to incidents in that area.

"Law and order is a State subject and if the Centre wants to intervene it should be only to assist the State Government rather than arrogate to itself these powers," Mr. Ramachandran said in reply to a question at a press conference here.

He felt that the State Governments would be in a better position than the Centre to deal with a situation in any part of the State.

Whenever the States sought assistance to deal with a situation, the Centre could provide it. There had been occasions when the State Government, had sought the help of Central Police and the Army. [as published] But the Centre would not take powers for direct control of the situation. The Centre-State relations should be based on mutual trust and understanding. [as published]

Asked whether he shared the apprehensions voiced by the West Bengal Chief Minister about attempts at destabilisation of non-Congress(I) State Governments, Mr. Ramachandran said he had no such fears because his party was always prepared to face the people.

But, generally speaking, he felt such attempts were not in accordance with the concept of parliamentary democracy. The State Government represented and spoke on behalf of the people and not on behalf of the ruling party, he said.

Inter-State Council

Mr. Ramachandran agreed with a suggestion made by a pressman that an inter-State Council should be set up as envisaged in the Constitution where Centre-State issues and Inter-State problems could be sorted out.

About the proposal made by him at the National Development Council (NDC) for representation to State Governments in the Planning Commission, Mr. Ramachandran

said different States had different problems and if State representatives were involved at the stage of Plan formulation itself it would be better.

Asked about naxalite activities in the State, the Chief Minister said the problem was not there now to the same extent as it was sometime ago. It had been localised. [as published]

CSO: 4220

INDIA

TRIPURA CPI(M) COMMITTEE STUDIES RIOTS

Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Agartala, Aug. 29.

The Tripura State committee of the ruling CPI (M) has said self-critically that it "failed to make the democratic and struggling people of Tripura politically conscious and alert about the imperialist conspiracy." It was because of this "failure" that "mass resistance could not be organised everywhere against the planned riots by secessionists."

The statement followed a three-day meeting of the committee attended by two politburo members, Mr. Basavapunnaiah and Mr. Samar Mukherjee, MP.

The session was specially called to review the recent communal riots in Tripura and to discuss the steps to be taken for relief and rehabilitation of the refugees and for speeding the process of restoration of peace and amity.

The State committee also reviewed the reports and recommendations of the two panels appointed by the Central Government, one headed by Mr. Dinesh Singh, MP and the other by Mr. B. S. Raghavan, Additional Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture (Food), to go into the needs of Tripura after the riots.

Saying that it did not want to cast "any reflection on the intention of the Dinesh Singh committee", the State committee made caustic comments on its report. It said the report "contained irrelevant, absurd, baseless and contradictory statements which will help the rioters."

On the other hand, the State committee welcomed the recommendations of the Raghavan committee and expressed the hope that "the Central Government will accept the report and the recommendations immediately and without any hesitation" and that it would not do any thing which might be reflected as interference with the powers and jurisdiction of the State Government.

The State committee expressed its indignation at the role of the police and said that "a section of the police has indulged in arresting the anti-riot elements and also a good number of CPI(M) workers and sympathisers with a view to humiliating the CPI (M) and the Left Front Government on the one hand and to help and strengthen the reactionaries and rioters on the other."

CSO: 4220

MAHARASHTRA PREVENTIVE DETENTION ORDINANCE REPORTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Bombay, Aug. 28.

The Maharashtra Government today armed itself with powers of preventive detention under an ordinance aimed at preventing detention and "other dangerous activities."

The ordinance called "the Maharashtra Prevention and Communal and Anti-social and Other Dangerous Activities Ordinance 1980," provides for preventive detention of persons acting in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order.

Under an amendment to Section 56 of the Bombay Police Act any person acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of public order can be externed, says the ordinance promulgated by the Governor, Mr. Sadiq Ali.

The ordinance also covers activities prejudicial to the maintenance of supply of essential commodities as defined in the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Act.

It amends Section 151 of Cr. P. C. 1973 to provide for remand of an arrested person to custody by a judicial magistrate for a period of 15 days at a time but not exceeding a total of 30 days.

The promulgation of the ordinance comes in the wake of recent communal riots in Kalyan, a town north of here and in Jalgaon to which a reference was made in the accompanying official announcement.

It also referred to communal flare-ups elsewhere in the country and said that it was found by the authorities in the State that normal law and order provisions were not sufficient to meet "serious situations" arising from the increasing activities of anti-social elements. It noted that for some time past the law and order situation in Maharashtra had been causing anxiety and concern.

It had been noticed that various elements had been fomenting trouble, including communal disturbances. It was necessary to take prompt and adequate measures, the announcement said.--PTI.

CSO: 4220

ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO DEFENSE PLANNING STRESSED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] The lack of an analytical approach in Indian planning, whether it be defence or development, had created situations where planned objectives could never be fulfilled as in the case of the Nagaland's five-year plans said Dr. Utpal K. Banerjee on Thursday.

Speaking on 'an analytical approach to Indian defence' at the India International Centre, Dr Banerjee, who is the author of 'Operational Analysis of India Defence' and a senior executive director of a computronics firm, said that till now the Defence Ministry and other bureaucrats conducted their deliberation on a 'table thumping basis' and not on the basis of a quantitative approach.

In innumerable instances, ranging from building of border roads to selection of deep strike penetration aircraft or a proper mix of military and paramilitary forces to tackle a given situation there was need for a policy programming and budgeting approach and a quantitatively informed political opinion that would take decisions on the basis of facts and figures and not just 'guess estimates'. Nagaland's five-year plans were totally unrealistic and incapable of fulfilment, he said, because no proper study had been done.

In India, the origins of operational research began with a group headed by Dr Kothari known as the 'scientific evaluation' group. A number of systems had been developed to identify problem areas and come up with the best mix for success.

Dr Banerjee mentioned a case study of the movement of troops from Pathankot to the forward areas. He said it had been found that even if the conveys were run at 20 per cent load, it still turned out to be cost effective in terms of lower turn around time and less exposure to the enemy rather than waiting for a full load and doing it all at one go.

Similar exercises could be carried out if a decision had to be made on whether to induct more troops, or more armour and less troops or air and land combination, he said.

Dr Banerjee referred to the selection of Jaguar and said that an all embrasive study of the various parameters to be taken into consideration while selecting an aircraft for deep penetration strike had not been performed.

Director of the Institute of Defence Studies and analysis K Subrahmanyam, who chaired the meeting, said an analytical approach to defence and other national problems required informed political leadership. Such decision making techniques could be used at the highest level instead of relying on hunches and political savvy, he said.

CSO: 4220

KERALA MULLAHS REPORTED AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 31 Aug 80 p 9

[Article by S. Rajappa]

[Text] Trivandrum, Aug. 30.--Bishops were in the vanguard of the 1959 "vimochana samaram" (liberation struggle), aided by the Congress whose president then was Mrs Gandhi. It saw the overthrow of the first Communist Ministry in Kerala. Mullahs have taken the lead now, in cooperation with the Congress (I) and the RSS-dominated Bharatiya Janata Party, with all caste-based political parties in the State to topple the CPI(M)-led Nayanar Ministry.

The day fixed for launching the struggle was July 30, "Badar Day". The youth wing of the Indian Union Muslim League, a partner in the Congress (I)-led Opposition, United Democratic Front, gave a call to picket the district collectorates on that day. To synchronize with the picketing were a scheduled student strike, organized by the KSU(I), a State transport bus strike by the trade unions led by the Opposition parties and demonstrations before the Government Secretariat by the National Democratic Party, political wing of the Nair Service Society and a constituent of the UDF.

As July 30 dawned, the student strike and transport strike fizzled out. Dharna by the NDP volunteers before the Secretariat turned out to be a feeble affair. But communal passion and violence resulted in the death of four people including a police constable, and loss to Government property worth lakhs of rupees in Malappuram district.

Even as Malappuram was burning, the Chief Minister, Mr Nayanar, was making a statement in the Assembly that the law and order situation in Kerala was better than in most other States. He was responding to a calling attention motion by Mr K. Karunakaran, leader of the Congress (I) Opposition. Except for 11 people raising slogans against the Government and throwing handbills from the visitors' gallery, proceedings of the legislature went off peacefully on July 30.

But the president of the Muslim League, Mr Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait, said in Cochin the same evening that "the days of the blood-thirsty Government dominated by the CPI(M)" were numbered. The following day Opposition members resorted to a dharna inside the House. The Speaker was later forced to adjourn the House sine die.

The Provocation for the violence and forced adjournment of the Assembly was an order of the Government prescribing minimum qualifications for language teachers to improve educational standards. The order said that SSLC should be the minimum general educational qualification for all teaching posts in aided primary schools and a university degree or equivalent qualification for all teaching posts in high schools, except for posts of specialists. Existing teachers were not affected by the order.

The Muslim League, which had continuously held the Education portfolio in Kerala from March 1967 to January 1980, was irked by this order as it came in the way of appointing Arabic teachers without qualifications.

Between 1967 and 1979, the Kerala Government appointed 3,218 Arabic teachers, with no regard for minimum qualifications. During the same period, 2,087 Sanskrit teachers and 3,086 Hindi teachers were appointed, all of whom had the minimum prescribed qualifications. According to a submission made in the Assembly some time ago by a Marxist member the State was deprived of its umbrella repairers, a profession monopolised by members of a particular community, who had been absorbed as Arabic teachers during the past decade when the Education portfolio was handled exclusively by Muslim League Ministers.

Mr. Baby John, the present Education Minister, explained that while concession had been made in the case of Arabic teachers from time to time, no such consideration had been shown in the case of Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, Hindi or Sanskrit.

Leaders of the ruling LDF thought that the Malappuram incidents were part of a political conspiracy against the Marxist-led Government by the Muslim League and the Congress (I). The agitation was launched not to improve the study of Arabic, but to inflame communal passions. The Opposition had embarked on its latest agitation in the guise of protecting minority rights when all other attempts to discredit the LDF Government had failed.

CSO: 4220

CORRESPONDENT NOTES ANDERSON STORY ON TARAPUR FUEL

Madras THE HINDU in English 4 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by N. Ram: "Campaign To Block Tarapur Fuel Based on Goheen's 'Disclosures'"]

(Text)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. An influential political columnist syndicated to over 500 newspapers in the United States—has exploited some leaked out classified opinions from the U.S. Ambassador to India, Mr. Robert Goheen, to charge that President Carter has been "bluffed" by, and has "caved in" to, the Government of India on the issue of low-enriched uranium supplies to the Tarapur reactors. The attempt by the columnist, Mr. Jack Anderson, is to demonstrate inconsistencies between the State Department's public position on why the Administration thought it necessary to go ahead with the two fuel shipments and the confidential opinions of Mr. Goheen.

In the process, the version which does not appear to be seriously informed on the details resorts chiefly to quotation-mongering, moralising and some tendentiousness. But above all, lest the Government of India should find all this attention flattering, the crusade seems to be against the judgment and credibility of the Carter Administration—with whom (according to a detailed page two expose in the "Washington Post", one of the users of the columnist, the columnist has carried on a personalised, no-holds-barred, dubious feud.

Mr. Anderson's main accusation runs as follows. Mr. Goheen's highly secret briefing to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in June proved that the Administration's subtle reasoning for authorising the shipments for Tarapur was "either disingenuous or self-deluding". Publicly, the official contention was that "refusal to sell the uranium to India would mean the end of U.S. influence over India's nuclear development". Mr. Goheen's posi-

tion in the secret briefing backed this by advancing two sets of reasons for approving the fuel shipments: maintaining existing "controls" over Tarapur and the "significant" influence the United States exerts over the Indian nuclear programme; and responding to the Government of India's desire for good relations. However, in another, highly classified memorandum, Mr. Goheen conceded that the United States had virtually no influence over the Indian Government, and that the "controls" at Tarapur were almost non-existent.

From this the principal conclusion drawn by Mr. Jack Anderson is that the Carter Administration is either stupid or double-dealing. The secondary conclusion is that India—"a nation that clearly needs our help"—is daring to "play the two superpowers off against each other to its own advantage" and "it downright humiliating" (the columnist does not hesitate to summon the Soviet bogey in this connection). In the bargain, Mr. Anderson takes a swipe at Indian press criticism of the vacillation and unfairness over Tarapur as the work of "Government" inspired editorial writers. Someone from India should send him clippings of reports and editorial comments published in Indian newspapers critical of Mr. Morarji Desai's formulations on national nuclear development policy. Ambassador Robert Goheen and the State Department are, of course, in the best position to explain the details and nuances of their own understanding of the impact the two fuel shipments will have on India's nuclear development. But on the

vital point, the columnist certainly appears to be off the mark while playing with words.

According to Mr. Jack Anderson, the public argument made by the Administration was that refusal to make the two fuel shipments "would mean the end of US influence over India's nuclear development." Those who were present at the Tarapur hearings and saw the relevant documents will appreciate that the reasoning of the State Department was a good deal more complicated, and more sophisticated, than this. In particular, the Deputy Secretary of State, Mr. Warren Christopher, and the nuclear non-proliferation specialist, Ambassador-at-large Gerard Smith, advanced a complex of policy and technical grounds for justifying the shipments—but left no doubt that by refusal the United States would be in an even less advantageous position than it was at present to intercede with India on the issue of its nuclear development within the non-proliferation context. In particular, Ambassador Smith left no illusion about the United States being in a position to "control" anything concerning the nuclear development of India as an independent country with not inconsiderable technological capability. And both Messrs. Christopher and Smith made it clear that on the specific implementation of the Tarapur part of the 1963 agreement on nuclear cooperation, the United States had no complaints.

If the U.S. Ambassador to India stated confidentially that India

actually undermined the Tarapur "controls" or rather the specific safeguards put in place by the United States as part of the agreement, it is for him to clarify his position. But there is nothing in the columnist's evidence—beyond innuendo and an oblique quote—to show that Mr. Gohain did indeed make this charge or acknowledgement.

Mr. Jack Anderson is a respected political columnist, a muckraker with a reputation for strategic contacts within the Administration and Congress, for "liberalism" and independence. In the past, he has performed such services to the truth as exposing Mr. Henry Kissinger's manoeuvres relating to the sub-continent, taking an honest look into the character of the Indian emergency and unravelling a little of the unsavoury U.S. relationship with the military tyrant of Pakistan. However, in recent skirmishes with the Carter administration, some of his "facts" have been shown up to be tendentious and at least one document conceded—or rather "reconstructed," as the columnist put it.

The story on Tarapur is clearly the result of a motivated and carefully timed leak by a clique of Congressional aides known to be fanatically committed to "non-proliferation" who consider India's example as the "world's first nuclear violator," as infectious (especially in the Islamic world), but who have been naturally silent on Israel's by-no-means coy nuclear development in collusion with the United States.

CSO: 4220

GOVERNMENT TO ACTIVATE ZONAL COUNCILS

Madras THE HINDU in English 4 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 3--The Union Government proposes to activate the zonal councils for sorting out inter-State disputes and facilitating solution of problems which transcend State boundaries.

According to the schedule drawn up by Home Ministry, the Southern Zonal Council will meet on the last Saturday of September and the Western Council on the last Saturday of October.

The meetings of the other councils will follow the idea being to complete the first round in the shortest possible period with one meeting a month.

This will restore a link which was snapped more than a year ago because of the political uncertainty at the Centre and the consequent administrative laxity.

A huge backlog had accumulated and the Secretaries of the various Ministries were being asked to identify the problems, which would require consideration by the zonal councils. The State Governments concerned, too, would be sending proposals for the agenda of these meetings.

The initiative for zonal discussions was taken at the instance of the Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, who attaches great importance to this forum.

Such meetings, it was felt, were useful in many ways, particularly because of the politico-administrative approach, which was brought to bear on ticklish problems.

Like Mrs Gandhi, Mr Morarji Desai too was enthusiastic about this forum and this accounted for a step-up of the zonal discussions during the Janata regime. Later, however, the councils became dormant.

Last year only two councils met--the Northern Council in Jaipur on April 28 and the Eastern Council in Bhubaneswar on May 12.

Some of the subjects discussed related to (1) Field machinery to gather intelligence with a view to preventing recurrence of communal disturbances and measures for promoting communal harmony, (2) Upgrading the police wireless network, (3) Police housing, (4) Welfare, maternal and child welfare programmes, and (5) Adult education.

The Northern Council took up the claims of the Haryana Government for sharing the benefits of hydro-electric projects and speedy construction of roads linking Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

The Eastern Council additionally considered issues arising from tribal development, power generation and inter-State cooperation in controlling crime.

CSO: 4220

HELICOPTER WING FOR INDIAN ARMY STUDIES

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 19

[Text] New Delhi, August 31 (UNI).

The government is actively considering a proposal for the creation of a seaprare helicopter wing for the army. If accepted, then all helicopters sanctioned by the government for its tasks would become integral to the army.

A controversy has been on for the last 15 years whether the Indian Air Force or the Indian Army should have exclusive rights for the operation of helicopters assigned for army tasks during operations.

The goverment has assigned more than 80 per cent of the helicopters of various types in the IAF inventory to fulfil the army tasks. [as published] A little less than 20 per cent of air force helicopters are utilised for IAF tasks. The Indian Army has also more than 100 helicopters for army observation post role.

The army had first sent a proposal to the government for creating a helicopter wing integral to it after the 1965 war with Pakistan. In 1977, the then Chief of the Army Staff, Gen. T. N. Raina, again approached the government through the defence ministry for considering the proposal. The proposal was then sent to a select committee consisting of the cabinet secretary, the defence secretary and the secretary to the Prime Minister.

After examining all aspects of the proposal, the secretaries committee sent a report to the government in which it recommended that a helicopter wing integral to the army be raised.

It is understood that due to political uncertainties in 1978, the secretaries' recommendation was not implemented.

Several Reasons

The army has assigned several reasons for this role being awarded to it exclusively. It has pointed out that the emergence of the armed attack helicopters has not only changed the war strategy, but completely revolutionised the land battle.

Military experts have stated that the major threat always arises to India from its western borders. The Pakistani army, which is being continuously modernised, has

a helicopter wing. There are reports that the Pakistani army will shortly acquire the American-built Hugher 500 MD anti-tank helicopters in addition to an already-existing fleet of helicopters.

For a 'quick response' to any challenge, the army should be in a position to deploy its helicopters without any delay.

Delays in execution of orders for helicopers requisitioning occur when a lower formation of the army sends in a request to the higher army command which in turn asks for the air force support. [as published] It is felt that urgent army requirements in operations can be better understood by army pilots who have had spent many years in this service. Besides, if a divisional commander has resources, he knows his limitations and can without delay deploy his helicopters judiciously.

It is also stated that an army pilot could with more ease pinpoint from the air enemy tank types, the type of guns deployed near the borders and also ascertain with accuracy the enemy entrenchments even in semi-darkness. He could also forewarn the army headquarters if the enemy was planning an attack with batallion or with brigdage strength at a particular point. [as published]

CSO: 4220

INDIA

ORDER FOR HARRIERS REPORTED TO HAVE LAPSED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] India is unlikely to acquire more Sea-Harrier aircraft than the 11 already ordered, reports UNI.

Reliable sources say that the Government recently allowed its option to purchase more Harriers at the 1978 rates to lapse. The option was part of the acquisition agreement the Government had signed last year with the manufacturers, the British Aerospace.

The option envisaged that India could place order for more aircraft before 30 May this year at the old rates irrespective of subsequent cost escalation.

The sources said the option had been allowed to lapse as the Government wanted continuation of the current practice of assigning a coordinated strike role to the Navy and the Air Force.

The Navy had been pleading for developing an integrated defence capability. In keeping with the modern navies of the world, an integrated capability means that apart from the ships and submarines, a navy should have an effective air arm to take pre-emptive action against hostile ships, missile boats, submarines and aircraft.

It was because of this plea that the Government attached the squadron of maritime reconnaissance aircraft to the navy in 1974 and decided to give it the Harriers in 1978.

Naval experts have also pleaded that maritime surveillance by electronic device was mainly a naval function. Accordingly, strike aircraft with it could play a more effective role than those of the Air Force which would rely on shorebased radars for guidance on the seas.

The Sea-Harriers, with their vertical and short take-off and landing (V/STOL) capability have been ordered for the Indian Navy's flagship, Vikrant, as part of the effort to modernise it as well as to enhance its life.

At present, Vikrant is equipped with obsolete Sea-Hawks which cannot meet the Navy's needs in the contemporary strategic conditions in the Indian Ocean. [as published] According to western reports, even small countries in the zone are now actively building their navies.

The Sea-Harriers, which would start coming next year, would have long range anti-submarine and anti-missile boat capability. Trials of this aircraft have already been conducted at the flight deck of Vikrant. [as published]

NONALIGNED WORRY OVER INDIAN 'PRO-SOVIET TILT'

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 31 Aug 80 p 9

(Text) New Delhi, Aug. 30.--Regardless of whether India was able to convince the Japanese Foreign Minister on the question of Indian recognition of the Heng Samrin Regime in Kampuchea, the move has caused deep thinking among a section of non-aligned nations which does not accept the theory that the Russians are the "natural allies" of the non-aligned.

It does not need a prophet to say that Yugoslavia is among the countries most worried by the pro-Soviet Tilt that is sought to be given to the non-aligned movement with the help of its current chairman, Cuba. None of these countries will say for the record that the Indian recognition of Kampuchea or the "softer" line taken by the country on the question of unconditional withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan is worrying them. But there are bits of evidence available which indicate that some of these countries are not only worried but deeply concerned about the future Indian role in the non-aligned movement.

Indian leaders have, of course, gone on record to say that while they do appreciate the Soviet role in the various liberation and anti-colonial struggles, they do not accept the "natural ally" theory promoted by Cuba. But Kampuchean and Afghan crises have, in the eyes of these countries, put a question mark over the Indian role.

What is of immediate concern to them is whether India, as the host of the non-aligned Foreign Ministers' meeting in New Delhi next January, will resist the concerted efforts by the Soviet Union and its ally, Cuba, to win some kind of approbation for the Russian. [as published]

The manner in which Cuba blocked any discussion of the Afghan situation at the U.N. ambassadorial level has already alarmed most of the non-aligned countries, particularly the smaller ones. [as published] It is their hope that the New Delhi meeting in January will not be used to distort the movement. They believe that nothing should be done that causes outstanding policy issues to be "ignored" or "manipulated".

That was why these countries argue, the non-aligned at the U.N. ambassadorial level promptly accepted the suggestion that the Foreign Ministers' meeting be held in New Delhi, ignoring the belated Cuban initiative to convene a meeting to discuss the "international situation as a whole".

It was their hope and belief that India would be less prone to Soviet-Cuban manipulation. They expect India to deal firmly and in an even-handed manner when questions of fundamental importance to the purity of the movement come up. It is against this backdrop that the Indian recognition of the Heng Samrin Regime has caused some eyebrows to be raised among the non-aligned ranks.

The Cuban role in the movement has given the shivers to the smaller of the non-aligned countries. Burma was the one to give the lead when it quit the movement, rather than see it being twisted the Soviet way. While appreciating the Burmese position, these countries are of the view that the entire movement must collectively and from within it strongly resist efforts to weaken the movement. They stress that non-alignment must remain true to the principles that had guided its founding fathers--Nehru, Tito, Nasser and Sukarno.

Interestingly, a tabulation has been made of the statements by the assassinated Afghan President, Hafizullah Amin, applauding the Russian role, vis-a-vis the non-aligned movement. Recalling that Afghanistan was the first ever non-aligned country to be invaded by the Soviet Union, the tabulation goes on to quote Amin, long before the Havana summit, saying that the movement was "bound closely with the struggles of peace-loving forces represented by the Socialist countries and headed by the Soviet Union".

Amin, a Foreign Minister prior to that, had come to the rescue of Cuba, then under severe attack from fellow non-aligned countries. He had argued that "heroic Cuba is not only non-aligned but believes in the principles of non-alignment in practical terms". He cited Cuba's "unrestricted help" for "freedom" and for the purposes of the non-aligned movement by deputing 45,000 Cuban troops to Africa. It is ironical that Amin himself should have been the victim of similar "unrestricted" and "friendly" from the Soviet troops when they moved and promptly had him killed. [as published]

To an Indian observer, the fears plaguing the minds of the smaller non-aligned nations may initially seem highly exaggerated. But in most such cases, it has to be remembered that for some of them non-alignment is a matter of life and death. A Yugoslavian, bereft of the father-figure of Marshal Tito, and a victim once already of Soviet intervention, would naturally be skeptical of any move that tends to give the Russians even a toe-hold in the movement.

And then there is the basic question of the principles and criteria so carefully evolved. These alone should baulk efforts to induct further Soviet influence into the movement.

CSO: 4220

USSR TO GIVE SOME COMPONENTS FOR BHASKARA-2

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Aug 80 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, August 3 (IIND): The Soviet Union will assist India by providing certain components free of cost for the second earth observation satellite 'Bhaskara-II', which is scheduled to be launched in the middle of next year.

Besides providing a launch free of cost from the Soviet cosmodrome, the USSR will also supply components, including sophisticated tape recorders, solar panels and batteries for the satellite, according to official sources.

Among other things, Bhaskara-II will carry out a solar cell experiment for qualification of improved indigenous cells and a thermal paints experiment for testing domestically developed thermal paints.

The government had already signed an agreement with the Soviet Union for the launching of 'Bhaskara-II', like the first two satellites—'Bhaskara-I' and 'Aryabhata.'

Based on the ground simulation on Bhaskara's prototype model, certain modifications will be incorporated on some of the electrical circuits of the

spacecraft and TV payload to avoid some of the problems encountered by 'Bhaskara-I.'

The sanctioned cost of the 'Bhaskara-II' project is Rs. 1.40 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 75 lakhs.

Meanwhile, according to reports reaching here the "Bhaskara-I" is functioning normally and sending useful data and TV pictures. The first satellite 'Aryabhata' has entered the fifth year of its orbit around the earth.

PTI adds: The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has told Soviet leaders that India will continue to work jointly with the Soviet Union for the "sake of using scientific knowledge in peaceful outer space research."

In a message of thanks to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexie Kosygin on their congratulating her on the launching of "Rohini" Mrs. Gandhi said "fruitful cooperation between our two countries in this and other areas reflects the close and friendly nature of our relations," reports APN.

CSO: 4220

INDUSTRIALIST REPORTS ON VISIT TO EEC COUNTRIES

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] NEW DELHI, August 28.

INDIAN firms registered in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) countries can now participate as ACP companies in tenders for projects financed by the EEC funds. Indian firms can also get sub-contracts in the European Investment Bank-financed projects.

This has been stated by Mr. K. N. Modi, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in the report of the Indian industrial delegation to some of the EEC countries.

Under the second Lomé convention, the ACP countries receive special treatment in the matter of financial and technical co-operation, industrial training and investment and free entry for their exports of all agricultural and industrial products without customs duties in the EEC markets. The EEC has also made large concessional finance available for the industrialisation of the ACP countries.

Mr. Modi, who was the leader of the delegation, told newsmen that immediate action should be taken by way of giving facilities to Indian companies to set up viable trading houses so that they could become an established part of the local economy in these countries.

DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Negotiations could be held with the Arab countries which have set up development funds that were co-financing several projects in the ACP countries.

He said that Indian firms having the experience of setting up joint

project abroad should be encouraged to promote their industrial machinery and equipment in the ACP countries. This would require a liberal approach to investment abroad, movement of personnel, borrowing in the international money market and import of technology and equipment.

Mr. Modi also suggested that India should subscribe to the capital of the African Development Bank and participate in its deliberations.

The delegation, which held high-level discussions with the EEC at Brussels, felt that India should intensify its efforts in exploring export opportunities, especially in respect of non-sensitive products.

MORE PROTECTIONIST

The delegation found that the EEC countries were becoming more protectionist following the recession. The uncertainties about the negotiations concerning the multi-fibre agreement, which is valid up to the end of 1981, indicate that narrow considerations of protecting employment in some sectors of industry in the EEC countries were becoming dominant.

The fixing of country-wise quotas for textiles has been responsible for over-reaching quotas in some countries and non-utilisation in others. It has suggested the need for evolving procedures for inter-country transfer of quota.

The FICCI president has also reported to the Prime Minister on the delegation's visit and, in a letter to her, has emphasised that India must speedily expand its production base in respect of non-sensitive products which are not subject to protectionist pressures.

MINISTER OPENS REGIONAL DISPARITIES MEET

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Planning Commission member M S Swaminathan on Friday called for the maximum exploitation of human and solar resources, reports UNI.

Inaugurating an All-India conference on Centre-State Relations and Regional Disparities organised by the Society for the Study of Regional Disparities Dr Swaminathan said both these important resources were not being utilised adequately in the country.

He suggested adopting a family oriented approach for human resource development. Unless there was widespread mass participation in production with family as a unit the quality of life could not be improved and imbalances could not be removed. Development would be possible only when resources were utilised to the optimum level he added.

Dr Swaminathan said in the Indo-Gangetic belt there was much scope for the exploitation of solar resources.

Agriculture also could play a prominent role in improving the quality of life and removing regional disparities he said. Punjab could take the front line in agriculture because there was ownership cultivation better land consolidation and effective rural communication and energy supply, he said. [as published]

Prof M V Mathur, a noted economist in his key-note address said regional disparities could be removed only through developmental activities. Non-plan developmental activity should be given equal importance as plan development he suggested.

Calling for making the planning process professional Prof Mathur said elected representatives of the people should also be involved in the developmental activity. Apart from natural and human resources institutional infrastructure and proper flow of funds were essential for developmental activity he said.

He suggested effecting better coordination between the Planning Commission and Finance Commission and if necessary even the merger of the two for better results.

Dr K R G Nair secretary of the society explained the objectives of the society and importance of the conference.

INDIA

SHEIKH ABDULLAH CHARGES OIL NATIONS AID OPPONENTS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, September 1 (PTI).

Sheikh Abdullah, chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir, said today that the state Jammat-e-Islami, which was accused of fomenting trouble in the valley recently, was getting money from some oil-rich West Asian countries.

It would not be unlikely if Pakistan also helped the Jamaat whose activities were not conducive to peace and harmony, he said.

Speaking at the Press Club of India here, the Kashmir leader answered questions on a wide variety of subjects for about an hour.

About his differences recently with the Congress (I) leadership, Sheikh Abdullah said that, after his recent talks with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the "environment" had improved and there was no communication gap between them.

"We have to work together. Problems will arise but, so long as there is perfect understanding between us, we can resolve all problems", he told a questioner.

About the Jamaat the Sheikh said the money it received from West Asian countries might be for religious purposes "but they misuse it."

He replied in the negative when asked if all West Asian nations were giving money. It was only some countries and "you know them", he told a questioner who sought to know which countries were involved.

Asked whether there was evidence of funds and other assistance coming from Pakistan, the chief minister said, "I cannot say. In the case of West Asian countries, they have free access unlike in the case of Pakistan. But, if Pakistan also helps them, it would not be unlikely."

As for the strength of the Jamaat, Sheikh Abdullah did not think it was very powerful.

He disagreed with a reporter who felt that pro-Pakistan elements in the state were very powerful. Of course, there were some people who felt Kashmir should not be with India but a majority did not agree with them, he said.

The "problem", he said, was "too much blown up". If pro-Pakistan elements were very strong, it would have been difficult to administer the state, the Sheikh said.

"Such people can be won over by economic progress. We receive Central aid but we sometimes face shortages of commodities like cement", he said.

Asked if Pakistan was building up for another armed intervention in Kashmir, the chief minister replied, "I cannot say but we must not be complacent. We must remain prepared to defend ourselves, but I think Pakistan is too much involved in its own affairs."

To another questioner who sought to know whether Pakistan was encouraging secessionist forces in the state, Sheikh Abdullah said, "That is in the interests of Pakistan because it does not want Kashmir to remain with India. If they indulge in such activities, it is understandable. We must meet them politically."

A Pakistani journalist asked if the "Kashmir problem" could ever be resolved. "It can be solved provided good sense prevails. We must build bridges and a proper atmosphere," the Kashmir leader told him.

The objective of getting back Pakistan-occupied Kashmir could be achieved either by war or negotiations. War was ruled out. Negotiations could be held on the basis of the Simla agreement. When and how depended on the state of relations between India and Pakistan, the Sheikh said.

In his view Islamic fundamentalism was a manifestation of superpower rivalry with one power feeling it could utilise religion to put down the other. "In the name of Islamic fundamentalism there were other objectives."

Happenings in Iran, he said, had an effect on some young people who tried to emulate them without applying their mind. "We must explain to them that what applies to Iran does not necessarily apply to India. That is how we controlled hotheads."

To a question on abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution which confers a special status on Jammu and Kashmir, the Sheikh traced the background and said, "Our relationship with the Centre is absolutely defined. [as published] Neither we nor the federal Centre can go beyond that."

He felt a time might come when Kashmir might like to hand over more powers to the Centre, but that was for the people and the government of Kashmir to decide.

On the recent disturbances in the country the Kashmir leader said India's greatest misfortune was its divisiveness. The disease of communalism and casteism had to be cured. The press had a major role in this. It should not search for juicy news alone and should not encourage communal and caste strife.

The chief minister strongly defended the recent ordinance promulgated in the state, providing for preventive detention, saying, "If law and order is to be maintained, it cannot be done by merely wishing peace. We must have tools. Pre-emptive action is necessary."

A reporter remarked that, if the situation in the state was so extraordinary, the Centre might impose President's rule. "The constitution does not allow that," the Sheikh told him.

Asked if he was being urged by his partymen to nominate his successor, the Sheikh replied that there was no question of nominating anyone.

When his comment was sought on the recent statement of the RSS chief, Mr. Balasaheb Deoras, praising him for handling the situation in Kashmir, the chief minister said, "If he has said good words I must express thanks. I consider none to be my enemy. We are all Indians."

CSO: 4220

PLAN ENVISAGES LESS DEPENDENCE ON OIL IMPORT

Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 1.

The Sixth Plan frame document, approved by the National Development Council, expects the domestic crude oil production to go up from 11.8 million tonnes in 1979-80 to around 22 million tonnes in 1984-85.

"The outlays in this sector will have to take into account the expenditure on exploration as well as expansion of the refining capacity," the document says.

Calling for massive investments in the energy sector, the document states that coal production target for 1984-85 would involve a substantial stepup over the production of 104 million tonnes in 1979-80. [as published]

"The Plan will increase the installed generating capacity of electricity by nearly 20,000 MW. For this, it will be necessary to establish super-thermal power stations in the Central sector, strengthen the regional grids and move to a national grid so as to secure optimum utilisation of the generating capacity in different parts of the country.

"This investment in transmission and distribution and efforts to reduce transmission losses will have to be given high priority. Moreover, significant outlays will also be incurred on coal and power projects which will fructify in the Seventh Plan."

Curbs on Oil Consumption

Stressing that reduced dependence on imported oil should be "a key element of our development strategy in the years to come," the document says the broad outlines of such a strategy should include the curbing of the rate of growth of consumption of oil products "through the pursuit of appropriate pricing policies and other related measures."

Efforts to explore and develop domestic resources of oil should be greatly intensified. Expansion of the production of coal and electricity, faster exploitation of hydro-potential and further development of nuclear power should be pursued with greater vigour.

To economise on the use of kerosene and diesel in the rural areas, the setting up of biogas plants and energy plantations under the intensive forestry development programme using waste land and timber species which grow rapidly have to be pushed ahead. Energy audit invariably becomes an annual feature of the activities of all industrial enterprises in the public and private sectors, in view of the considerable scope that exists for conservation and economy in the use of industrial processes.

Frequent Transfer of Officials Opposed

The document has expressed itself against frequent shifts of top management personnel in the public sector and against the far too many procedural restrictions which inhibit the working of State-owned undertakings.

In the case of top management personnel, those who are doing well in a particular post, could be given the higher pay scales for which they become eligible, without having to shift them to other departments. Citing the example of command area projects, the document says: "The project administrator has been changed almost every six months. Since the persons, appointed to such posts are generalists, it will take some time for them to get to know the nature and complexities of the job. Unfortunately, by the time an officer settles down in the job, he gets transferred to a totally different position."

The document has drawn attention to the tendency for authority and accountability in the public sector to get separated, so that no one ultimately becomes accountable. "A new management methodology, where authority and accountability are linked at every level should be introduced. A carefully designed concurrent performance audit system should enable the personnel in key positions to be deployed effectively to secure the speedy implementation of projects."

The document has also referred to the current personnel policies "which tend to penalise those posted in the rural, tribal and neglected areas with regard to allowances and amenities, instead of providing incentives. These policies need to be reviewed to remove such urban bias".

Staffing Pattern

It has expressed itself against "the tendency to proliferate formal staff positions". Calling for the introduction of "non-formal staffing pattern involving the mobilisation of suitable members of the local village community on the basis of a fixed monthly formal honorarium, wherever possible, without adversely affecting the position of the existing staff in the rural development projects", the document says the minimum needs programme, including drinking water supply, elementary education, environmental sanitation, preventive medicine and family planning are all areas which lend themselves to this approach. This would also generate greater avenues for additional income to families below the poverty line.

Appropriate pre-development training could be given under the training of rural youth in self-employment and other projects. The present arrangement for the delegation of powers for sanctioning investments and clearing contracts to facilitate speedy implementation, should be substantially changed.

Family Planning

On family planning, the Plan document rules out "coercion in any form". It anticipates that the country's population now estimated at 659 millions will increase to 913 millions by 2,000 AD.

Emphasising the importance of reversing the present "dismal trend" on account of the loss of momentum of the family planning programme during the last few years, the document says: "It should be the objective of our population policy to reduce the net reproduction rate by 1 per cent in 1995. [as published] To that end, it will be necessary to draw up an effective family planning programme. Such a programme must be built up as part of an integrated package consisting of measures in health care, water supply, sanitation, infant nutrition, care of the aged, education and extension."

The emphasis must be on proper motivation and on "open choice" in the promotion of different methods of family planning". [as published]

CSO: 4220

INDIA

MINERS TO STUDY WORKINGS OF FOREIGN MINES

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Calcutta, September 1 (PTI): The government has decided that in future miners, instead of officials and trade union leaders will be sent abroad to study the working of mines in other countries, according to Mr. A. B. A. Gani Khan Chowdhury, Union energy minister, today.

Mr. Chowdhury told reporters at Calcutta airport that the first group of seven mine workers would leave for Poland on September 7.

He was on his way from New Delhi to Malda.

Mr. Chowdhury said that there was abundant stock of coal in the country and the government was determined to see that consumers got their requirements at reasonable prices.

He said coal production had gone up and if consumers were not benefited then the production remained "only on paper."

Since the permit system bred corruption, he said, he had sent a proposal to the government to do away with licences, for selling coal throughout the country.

The minister said in reply to a question that the government had started a "free sale" policy of coal from today. A condition had been imposed whereby coal should be lifted within seven days to check the creation of artificial scarcities.

CSO: 4220

OIL SEARCH TO ACCELERATE AFTER SHELF SURVEY

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Aug 80 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, August 3,

THE completion of the seismic survey of the entire Indian continental shelf in the current year will lead to accelerated oil exploration in the offshore regions, the details of which are being worked out by a secretarial committee appointed by the petroleum ministry.

The emphasis will shift to offshore exploration because it is estimated that two-thirds of the country's oil reserves are in the shelf. Recent discoveries confirm this promise.

Although oil has been discovered at Pamar near Kalol and Motwan near Ankleshwar, as also in Baraili of Galeki well No. 31 in Assam, the most significant strike is considered to be the one on the shelf off the Godavari Basin. Besides, oil has also been found in four structures in offshore areas adjoining Bombay High.

Not promising oil explorations on shore, particularly in the Rajasthan desert, Tripura and West Bengal, have not yielded any promising results. The exploration drive is, however, being intensified in the eastern region. But this is because of Russian insistence that there is oil in this region.

Since ONGC experts do not share this optimism of the Soviets, some changes in the agreement on Russian assistance was made when a Soviet team of experts, headed by a minister, visited India recently. Under the new arrangement, the Soviet experts will take the leadership in the exploration drive and the ONGC will provide full co-operation.

Hopes for meeting the oil crisis in the coming years, when world supply of crude will start tapering off, mainly rests on increasing production from the known offshore reserves as well as on making new oil strikes in the shelf. The ONGC production target for the next three years shows an increase in the exploitation of the offshore reserves — from 5.90 million tonnes in the

current year to nine million tonnes in 1982-83. From the onshore wells, production will be increased only by 200,000 tonnes.

The anxiety about the present situation is reflected in the government's decision to invite private foreign parties to explore the shelf. The details of the terms under which this will be allowed are being worked out.

The discovery of a number of gas-fields in the offshore areas recently also indicates an increase in the use of gas from this sector, but an inter-state dispute is hampering its speedy exploitation. Gujarat has demanded the landfall point for the gas pipeline from Bombay High to be located at Ubhrai in south Gujarat instead of at Navpur in Maharashtra. The matter now remains deadlocked in the committee appointed to examine the two claims.

BIG POTENTIAL

The potential of the gas finds in the region is such that they can provide feedstock for several large-sized fertiliser and petrochemical complexes.

To increase the availability of LPG, high-speed diesel and other petroleum products, emphasis is being laid on the expansion of secondary processing facilities, in accordance with the recommendations of a working group set up by the petroleum ministry. An experts committee has also been set up to make suitable recommendations on the location and product-mix of a new grass-root refinery.

The expected completion of the Mathura refinery in the first half of next year will considerably ease the availability of petroleum products in the northern region. The 803-km. pipeline from Viramgam for transporting Bombay High and imported crude to Mathura is being laid. Another pipeline from Mathura to Delhi, Ambala and Jullundur for transporting petroleum products will facilitate their distribution in the region.

JOURNAL REPORTS RESEARCH HURT BY EQUIPMENT COST

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Aug 80 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, August 3 (PTI): High cost of research equipment has pushed India to a low position in a scientific field in which it was the world leader half a century before.

Fifty-two years ago the late Professor Chandrasekara Venkataraman made his Nobel prize-winning discovery using an equipment that cost him Rs. 200.

But over the years the techniques of studying the "Raman effect" got progressively refined and Prof. Raman's basic equipment became gradually sophisticated.

A modern version of "Raman spectrometer" which comes with a laser beam is today priced at Rs. 10 lakhs.

So, very few Indian laboratories are able to afford the "Laser Raman spectrometer" and India was pushed from first to the eighth place in research on Raman effect in a period of 40 years.

Meanwhile newer and newer applications of the Indian discovery are being discovered almost every month in foreign laboratories processing the latest version of Raman's equipment.

The story of how and why research on Raman effect declined in the land of its discovery is given in a report in the recent issue of the Journal of Indian Institutes of Sciences (IIS) in Bangalore.

The report says that as the Raman equipment became sophisticated, its cost went up to Rs. 10,000 in the

1930s, to Rs. 30,000 in the sixties and to Rs. 10,00,000 in the 1970s.

And India which was leading in this field in the early thirties "was reduced to second place in late thirties, to fourth in the fifties, sixth in the sixties and eighth in the seventies."

While "there is a progressive decline" in research output in this field in India, the United States, the USSR, France, Germany, Britain, Japan and Canada are finding fantastic number of applications of Raman effect in such areas as pollution, gas flow in combustion chambers and remote sensing.

The report says that India which contributed to 33 per cent of research output in 1928 accounted for only 3.4 per cent in 1978, mainly due to the non-availability of costly equipment.

The lead position has now gone to the United States whose scientists combined Laser with Raman equipment opening up an entirely new field of study.

Major theoretical and experimental contributions were made by Russia and German scientists while Americans also found a use of Raman effect in biology.

While India lost the lead it has the consolation that the Raman effect is one of the new scientific discoveries that had resulted in a flurry of research activity the world over.

CSO: 4220

SOURCES NOTE GROWTH IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 31.

Official sources here claimed today that Government's efforts to improve the infrastructure have started showing results in the field of industrial production.

In the industries under the Directorate General of Technical Development, the negative growth trend noticed earlier has been arrested and a positive trend has set in in respect of eight groups of industries. The industries are commercial vehicles, industrial explosives, three wheelers, chloramphenicol, radio receivers, forged hand tools CI spun pipes, and VIR/PVC cables.

Three more industries namely leather footwear (both Indian and Western types), viscose filament yarn and seamless stainless steel pipes and tubes which had been stagnant up to May are found to have recovered from June with a positive growth trend. [as published]

In addition to the improvement from zero or negative to positive trend, there has been a continued positive growth rate in the following sectors: machinery excluding electrical, electrical equipment and appliances transportation equipment, food industries, rubber products, paper and paper products, metal products excluding machinery items, an official release said. [as published]

Giving details, the official release said that out of the 132 selected industries in the DGTD sector, 38 had recorded positive growth rate of more than 10 per cent in the period April to June. Their total weight was 10.36 in the general index of industrial production (base 1970--100).

Nineteen industries had recorded positive growth in the range of five to 10 per cent and they accounted for a weight of 6.47. Nineteen others had recorded a positive growth rate of less than five per cent and they accounted for a weight of 8.13.

The number of industries which had a negative growth rate had come down from 61 to 56 during June and their total weight had come down from 17.8 to 14.74.

The cumulative output of the public sector undertakings under the Department of Industrial Development during the period April to July was 31.93 per cent higher than the cumulative output in the corresponding period of last year.

Public sector units under the Department of Heavy Industry had also recorded a higher production during July by two per cent over the production in July last year.

Investment Climate Picks Up

The investment climate in the country had also picked up during the last six months. There had been an increase of 41 per cent in the number of letters of intent issued during January, 1980 as compared to those issued during the corresponding period last year. There had also been an increase of 19 per cent in the number of industrial licences issued during the period.

The pick-up in industrial climate was also reflected in the approvals accorded by the capital goods committee for import of capital goods. Another positive indicator was the phenomenal growth in licences and registration in the medium scale sector, which had increased by 100 per cent.

Disbursement of credit by financial institutions--another indicator of the investment climate--also showed a significant increase. The improvement in investment climate coupled with efforts to streamline infrastructural facilities would have a salutary impact on industrial production the Government felt.

It was also claimed that with the index of wholesale prices moving up marginally by 0.1 per cent for the week ended August 16, 1980 the price level had remained steady for the four consecutive weeks ended August 16, bearing out the cautious optimism held out by Government spokesmen recently about price level having reached a plateau.

During the four weeks ended August 16, the price level had gone up by a marginal 0.4 per cent. This is against an increase of 5.2 per cent during the four preceding weeks.

CSO: 4220

CENTER, STATES DISCUSS ANTISOCIAL ELEMENTS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, August 31 (PTI).

The Centre and the states have agreed on firm action against anti-social elements responsible for the current spate of disturbances in the northern states and against extremist and secessionist activity in the north-east.

Anti-social elements, "some of whom were apparently being encouraged by foreign elements," were behind the movement to create communal hatred and other troubles in various states. They should be identified and firmly dealt with, they have decided.

The law and order problems of the northern states and of the northeastern region were reviewed at two separate meetings of the concerned chief ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The home minister, Mr. Zail Singh, was present at both meetings.

Mrs. Gandhi urged the need for constant vigilance on the law and order front.

Later, the chief ministers issued an appeal to the people to resist the efforts of divisive forces and create an atmosphere for the speedy restoration of communal amity and harmony.

The appeal was issued by the chief ministers of 12 states--Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal--whose discussions with the Prime Minister lasted about 90 minutes.

An official spokesman said that the meeting reviewed the "disturbing trends that have recently emerged" in different parts of the country.

The chief ministers expressed great concern at the disruptive and divisive forces at work in various states.

"There seemed to be a deliberate effort at obstructing the orderly functioning of the government, causing in the process immense harassment and hardship to the people, particularly to the weaker sections.

"Of late attempts were being made to provoke communal hatred through, among other things, false propaganda and contrived incidents.

"The chief ministers felt that the sinister anti-social elements--some of whom were apparently being encouraged by foreign elements--who were behind these movements needed to be identified and firmly dealt with," the spokesman said.

The chief ministers "called upon all right-thinking people, who had the interest of the country at heart, to resist these efforts aimed at disturbing the fabric of our national life and to create an atmosphere for the speedy restoration of communal amity and harmony."

The meeting, which reviewed developments in the north-east, was attended by the chief ministers of the states and Union territories in the region and the governor, Mr. L. P. Singh.

CSO: 4220

NAXALITES REPORTED ACTIVE IN SOUTHERN STATES

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Sep 80 p 9

[Article by S. Rajappa]

[Text] Madras, Aug. 31.--Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have witnessed this year the resurgence of Naxalite activity. While Andhra believes in the principle that the Naxalite annihilation campaign can best be put down by treating the Naxalites the way they treat their "class enemies", Kerala has opted for containing the movement politically. The AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu, having the CPI and the CPI(M) as its allies, has not been very clear in its mind how best to tackle this problem as Naxalite violence claimed 11 lives since the beginning of this year.

In Andhra, there was a temporary lull in the anti-Naxalite operations by the police when the Bhargava Commission inconclusively inquired into the cold-blooded killings of 370-odd Naxalites in the name of encounters with the police. With the folding up of the commission whose work was made infructuous by the State Government, and the Janata Government at the Centre which caused the Commission to be appointed in limbo, the Administration has gone back to its old practices. Srikakulam, once the haven of Naxalite movement, continues to be notified as a "disturbed area" with police posts dotting the hilly terrain and the Naxalites retreating in search of pastures new.

They are most active in the three score and odd villages in the thick Pakala forests in Narsampet taluk of Warangal district where a dozen murders have taken place since the beginning of this year. Strangely enough, their main class enemies are not the big landlords but the CPI(M) workers. At least half the victims belonged to the CPI(M) and several attempts have been made on the life of Mr M. Omkar, the Marxist MLA representing the area. According to Mr Irpa Babu Rao, a young Naxalite leader popular in the tribal belt, the Marxists, who got elected to some of the cooperative societies, land development banks and panchayats, behaved the same way their Congress predecessors did by cornering all benefits for themselves. This had given rise to the formation of "Rytu Cooly Sanghams" under Naxalite leadership, responsible for getting better wages for the tribal workers and better prices for their forest produce.

Of late, there has been a spurt in Naxalite activity throughout the State with slogans like "the Naxalite path is the only path for liberation", "liberation only through the barrel of the gun and not the ballot", and "armed struggle is about to

begin, Get ready", appearing on walls. About 700 study circles are being conducted by the Naxalite leaders in the State. Travelling drama troupes hold regular road side performances, espousing the cause of militant working class. There is a surfeit of Naxalite literature in the print medium. While the Nayanar Government justifies the amnesty granted to Naxalites as a step in wooing them away from the path of violence, the Opposition parties blame the deteriorating law and order situation to the resurgence of Naxalite activity in the State.

In Tamil Nadu, despite vigorous counter-measures taken by the police, Naxalite violence has claimed 11 lives so far this year; 10 from North Arcot district and one in the neighbouring Dharmapuri district. Naxalite movement had never been very popular in this State, steeped in religious belief and hidebound traditions.

There is almost a parallel administration run by the Naxalites in these villages which have their own panchayats to settle disputes and system of "revenue" collection to run the "administration". Mr Babu Rao moves from village to village, escorted by his "body guards", listening to people's grievances and settling them on the spot in his own fashion. The Marxists complain that the Naxalites are in collusion with the Congress(I). The reason for this is the coming panchayat elections. Since the Naxalites do not believe in the ballot box and will not be participating in the elections, the main opponent of the Congress(I) is the CPI(M). It is significant that out of the 50 cases registered in these villages since January, 850 CPI(M) workers have been cited as accused by the police.

In Kerala, except for the lone murder of a coir factory owner, Somarajan, on the night of March 30, the Naxalite activity has been confined to a cultural offensive to propagate their political philosophy. Somarajan was involved in an incident a few days earlier in which a worker in his factory was beaten up. As soon as the CPI(M)-led Ministry assumed office in Kerala in January, a number of prisoners, including Naxalites, were freed. Naxalite movement was first launched in Kerala, also at a time when the Marxist-led Ministry was in office.

The recent spurt in activity, culminating in the death of six people on August 6, is of a new genre. Driven to the wall by unscrupulous landlords or moneylenders, or due to miscarriage of justice by the courts, a handful of people have taken to brigand in an area ideally suited to indulge in such activity, Tirupattur taluk of North Arcot district borders Andhra Pradesh in the north and Karnataka in the west. The Elagiri hills provides shelter. [as published]

After an extensive tour of villages in North Arcot and Dharmapuri districts, this correspondent came to know that the leader of the so-called Naxalite orgy of violence was a man called Pachaiappan alias Iruttu (darkness), an illiterate Harijan farm labourer who had revolted against the existing system. His main activity is to lead a band of followers under cover of darkness and go on a spree of destroying cash crops like plantain, coconut and jasmine with the slogan "do not plant cash crop; plant food crop". [as published]

The tiny village of Kadirampatti in Tirupattur taluk is a classic example of the present resurgence of Naxalite activity. Here 170 caste Hindu families have kept 300 Harijan families in virtual bondage. Even today, the Harijans dare not walk the streets of Kadirampatti wearing a white dhoti or with chappals. As against the minimum prescribed wage of Rs 7 for a male worker, the practice in this village is to engage Harijans for an annual payment of Rs 350 and two meals a day, which works out to less than a rupee a day. Even this paltry sum is denied to them as they are paid a part of it in advance and the rest is calculated as interest on the sum advanced.

MAJOR BREAKTHROUGH CLAIMED WITH NAXALITE ARREST

Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Vellore, Sept 1

The police have made a major breakthrough in their efforts to curb extremists activities in Tirupattur area, with the arrest of Mattukkaramani, a naxalite who has been absconding since 1977. He was wanted in connection with several dacoities, robberies, and murder of Kesava Reddiar, which took place at Ponneri on May 15.

Having obtained information about Mattukkaramani hiding in the Chandrapuram hill near Kandili, about 12 km from Tirupattur, a police party conducted a raid in the small hours of today. Just before daybreak, they spotted in a small cave in the hill two persons who hurled two country bombs, on seeing the police and attempted to escape in the melee. The police chased them and overpowered Mattukkaramani who fell and sustained a minor injury. The other person, however, escaped.

Channathambi Gives the Slip

Mattukkaramani was later brought to Tirupattur and admitted to the Tirupattur Government hospital. The police party found four country bombs in a bag and naxalite literature in the cave. [as published] Later Mattukkaramani told the police that the other person who escaped was Chinnathambi, who was connected with the August 6 bomb blast near Tirupattur in which three police personnel and three naxalites were killed.

Property including jewels, vessels, cycles and transistor radios, were recovered by the police immediately in and around Tirupattur.

On hearing the bomb blast this morning, some people in Chandrapuram village went to the spot. They told police that they saw two persons moving suspiciously around the day before and also questioned them. Police have registered a case under Sec. 307, 506 and 286 IPC and 5(3)(b) of Indian Explosives Act. Further investigation is proceeding.

According to a police spokesman in Madras Mattukkaramani financed the naxalite movement and was a close associate of the annihilists led by Sivalingam. Son of a railway employee, educated upto PUC Mattukkaramani came into contact with Sivalingam and other naxalite leaders after he married the sister of Varadan and Krishnan both extremists now in custody, in connection with the Kesava Reddiar murder case. [as published]

Naxalite Morale Cracking

The spokesman claimed that the morale of naxalites in the area was cracking. He based his assessment on two factors--that Mattukkaramani has confessed to commission of dacoities and other crimes and that seven naxalites have surrendered in the Pennaganem case. "The extremists never confess or surrender", he said.

Mr. W. I. Davaram, DIG of Police, Vellore, has announced cash awards ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 to police constables and Sub-Inspectors who had raided the Chandrapuram hill area this morning. Meritorious Service entries have been made for Inspectors.

Suspicious Movements

When THE HINDU Staff Reporter visited Chandrapuram village on the foot of the rocky hillock with numerous caves this evening, some villagers told him that even though they suspected movements of some persons on the hillock they were afraid to give information to the police because of the bomb scare. One person said that shepherds from the villages had taken their sheep for grazing on the hillock had noticed some strangers on the hill recently. Now even the shepherds were afraid to go to the hills.

CSO: 4220

COOPERATIVE UNION FORMS LOBBY IN PARLIAMENT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 31 Aug 80 p 7

(Text) A co-operative parliamentary forum has been formed under the auspices of the National Co-operative Union of India. The Lok Sabha speaker, Mr. Bal Ram Jakhar, is the chairman of the forum.

It has been decided at the first meeting of the forum held in New Delhi recently that members of parliament and others concerned should be made aware of the need to ensure proper representation for the co-operative and rural sectors on the board of the proposed National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

This is probably for the first time that the co-operative sector will be lobbying for its cause.

A bill for setting up such a institution at the national level is expected to be presented to Parliament in its next session. [as published] A draft bill is stated to have been prepared by the Reserve Bank after taking into consideration the various recommendations made by the Sivaraman panel set up for the purpose.

It is expected that the proposed NBARD will have a capital of Rs. 500 crores, which will be subscribed equally by the Central government and the Reserve Bank of India. It will have a board of 15 directors, including a chairman.

The right to appoint directors will be in the same proportion as the capital subscribed, while the chairman will be appointed by the Central government.

Mr. Sampatrao Patil, chairman of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., attended the first meeting of the forum in New Delhi.

He said the consensus at the meeting was that institutions working in the co-operative and rural sectors should be given the right to subscribe to 50 per cent of the capital of the proposed NBARD, as also for appointing 50 per cent of its directors.

Mr. Patil suggested that the various sectors in the co-operative movement, like short-term credit institutions, long-term credit institutions, consumers' so-

cials, rural reconstruction and housing, marketing societies, urban co-operative banks and commercial banks and village industries, should be represented on the board of the proposed bank by giving them right to nominate one director each.

He said such a constitution of the board and involvement of the co-operative and rural sectors would help giving proper direction to the proposed NBARD.

Mr. Patil said efforts would be made by the forum to get included all such provisions.

IRAQI CONTRACTS SHOW CONFIDENCE IN NATION'S FIRMS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Aug 80 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, August 3 (PTI).

CONTRACTS for construction work worth Rs. 600 crores have been bagged by Indian companies in Iraq, during the first six months of this year.

Added to contracts worth Rs. 400 crores awarded earlier, India has orders worth Rs. 1,000 crores on hand in the country.

The major areas, where Indian contractors have made an impact include such diverse civil jobs as housing, sewerage, rail work, laying of water pipelines, constructions of bridges and flyovers, prefab housing, massive silos for grain storage, sophisticated research centres, TV building, hotels, canals and preparation of feasibility studies and project reports.

A notable feature of these contracts is that Indian companies have bagged contracts involving the whole range of activities from concept to completion. This is an indication of growing confidence in Indian expertise and capabilities, writes a PTI correspondent just back from Baghdad.

The Indian companies are also gear-ed to undertake such challenging projects as rail-road construction, dam building, land reclamation, tele-communication jobs, like laying of cable network electrification and road

building, and infrastructural services in the vast marshy areas in southern Iraq.

There are nearly 40 Indian companies having offices in Iraq and doing construction or consultancy work.

Of these, 23 belong to the private sector, while 17 are from the public sector. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI) have the largest number of projects in hand from the public sector, including the prestigious council of ministers' buildings.

EPI has already completed two major projects, namely the mechanical training centre at Iskandriah and water treatment plant at Basrah.

The work being executed by EPI at the Baghdad TV centre extension project has been widely appreciated. Other public-sector undertakings having contracts in Iraq are: the National Building Construction Corporation, the U.P. State Bridge Corporation, the Rail India Technical Engineering Service (RITES) and Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd. (WAPCOS), which have contracts with the Iraqi ministry of irrigation.

About 30 bids of Indian companies are under consideration of various Iraqi organisations and a number of more projects are expected to be awarded in the course of the year, it is learnt.

CSO: 4220

SCIENTISTS' MEETING IDENTIFIES MAJOR GOALS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Aug 80 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, August 3.

ENERGY and biological resources development were identified as the two major areas for a higher priority in science and technology planning at a two day meeting of more than 100 scientists that concluded here today.

The meeting was called to evolve a broad agreement concerning policies, areas of thrust and quantum of resources for research in consonance with various national objectives. It was part of a process of consultations with the scientific community initiated by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to gather inputs for the science and technology component of the new five-year plan.

The scientists had before them a draft document for a plan frame for science and technology based on the discussions held earlier by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, vice-president of the CSIR, with a large number of educationists, scientists and technologists.

According to Mr. Vijay N. Patil, deputy minister for science and technology, who briefed newsmen after the meeting, control of communicable diseases, research in methods of storage of energy, utilisation of research and improvement in the education system were some of the problems highlighted during the discussions.

Prof. M. G. K. Menon, secretary, department of science and technology, will prepare a report on the meeting for formulating a plan frame for science and technology. A detailed exercise will follow after the national development council approves the broad outline.

Prof. Menon said that a long gestation period of science and technology was emphasised during the meeting. A perspective plan in this field would ensure that the necessary infrastructure in research and development would be ready when it was required. This would also further the cause of self-reliance as the country's technological requirements would be visualised in time.

INDIRA'S VIEW

The Prime Minister in her inaugural address had emphasised the need for self-reliant development and was critical of needless and repetitive imports of technology.

Some scientists noted with concern that just when the country was close to developing a particular technology or product, generous offers of assistance from abroad came basically to scuttle indigenous development.

The meeting also discussed an institutional mechanism for a closer scrutiny of technology imports.

Prof. Menon said it was felt that the education system needed to be strengthened. Universities had been allowed to be run down and it was necessary to provide links between the universities and national laboratories.

In the area of energy, it was felt that nuclear power would continue to have an important place in view of the large requirements of the country and the need for a diversified energy base.

COAL GASIFICATION

The use of coal through gasification and liquification and methods of enriching coal and its transport were discussed. It was felt that a major project for the conversion of coal into liquid fuel must be initiated.

In the field of biological research, it was felt that a major thrust was necessary in the new plan covering genetic engineering, cell biology and immunology, bio-energy sources and enzyme technology.

A national multi-disciplinary institution is expected to be established to provide an institutional base in new biology and to promote research in bio-technologies which will make considerable headway during this decade.

The new plan, it was felt, must also cover some of the sophisticated areas of research such as geo-technology and ocean engineering, which were earlier considered to be too complex for India's capabilities.

WEST BENGAL LEFT REPORTED 'LOSING STEAM'

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 8

[Article by Sivadas Banerjee]

[Text] Calcutta: The left parties in the West Bengal government have evidently lost their political initiative after being in office for three years. While the Congress (I) is showing greater vigour in its attacks on the CPM, the ruling parties appear indecisive and lacking in firmness.

Ask any minister or senior bureaucrat and his answer is that he is kept busy mostly with routine and occasionally "fire-fighting" jobs. Cabinet meetings are held mostly to approve reemployment or extension of tenure of officials. Only a few ministers try to go deep into problems. The rest are content to let things slide.

Though on a much smaller scale than in the 1972-77 period (when the Congress was in office), legislators, panchayat leaders and party functionaries continue to invade the secretariat corridors. Their purpose usually is to secure the transfer or the posting of certain police and other officials and such other petty favours.

Leaders of the CPM claim that party functionaries serve as the listening posts of the government, which is their legitimate function in a democracy. But what has raised many eyebrows is the conspicuous change in the life style of these people.

Meanwhile, the left front today is not what it was in 1977 when it was swept into power on the crest of an anti-Indira wave. The facade of unity is gradually crumbling.

It is against this background that the prolonged illness of the CPM's strong man in its West Bengal committee and the gloom it has cast on the party rank and file have to be viewed. Last month, the ailing party official was persuaded to retire to Digha, on the sea, for recuperation. His condition improved but back in the state capital he was again down with fever.

Built-in Safeguards

Mr. Dasgupta is apparently still unable to look into organisational details, though on major policy issues both the ruling front (of which he is the chairman) and his own party continue to seek his counsel. The CPM, of course, has its built-in safeguards against such eventualities. Its secretariat, as usual, meets once a week or more frequently as the situation demands, but often without the presence of its guiding light.

Perhaps, only those who have watched the chequered growth of the communist movement generally and of the CPM in particular in West Bengal to its present pre-eminent position will know what Mr. Dasgupta's prolonged illness must mean to the ordinary party worker. Indeed, the epithet of "man of the organisation" fits him more than anyone else in the party in West Bengal. In party circles, his illness at this juncture, when his firm steering of the party machine is most wanted, is, to put it mildly, considered unfortunate.

On assuming office after a lapse of five years, the left front created no illusions about what it might do for the urban sector. At the same time, its main emphasis has been on rural programmes like minimum wage for farm labour, enrolment of sharecroppers to ensure statutory safeguards against eviction, arrangement of institutional credit for them and redistribution of the surplus land vested in the government.

This well-calculated strategy aims to ensure the permanent allegiance to the left parties, especially the CPM, of the rural poor who constitute the majority of the population. The front's overwhelming victory in the 1978 panchayat poll held out hopes that the panchayat bodies could be used for furthering its political objective. An ambitious scheme was launched to turn the panchayats into a third tool--the other two being the administration and the party machinery--for the implementation of the government's policies.

It has not been easy to get the bureaucracy toe the government's line in achieving this objective to the extent it would have liked to. [as published] Its resistance to the government's pressure was particularly stiff on the question of sharing authority with the panchayats.

Appeal Sagging

In the past few months activities in the rural sector have tended to taper off. This has exposed the ruling parties' organisational constraints. Perhaps the implementation of its rural programmes has reached a stage where it has become difficult even for the CPM to go ahead vigorously without making compromises at various stages. Besides, popular interest in the left front has also begun to sag following the curtailment of the grain supplies for food-for-work programmes by the Centre.

The government seems losing its political steam and drive. The chief minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, has a reputation as a competent administrator. But this popular image has been eroded somewhat because of, what his critics say, "his inherent civility and softness."

It has, no doubt, landed him in a mess in regard to power generation and supply. Since the thermal units have all been overhauled by now, it is largely a problem of personnel management at the power stations where indiscipline is rampant. He is apparently reluctant to take strict measures for fear of being dubbed "authoritarian". But this is no consolation for the consumer.

Mr. Basu's failure on the power front is beginning to affect the cohesion of the cabinet. On occasion the bickerings among ministers are even aired in the public. The minister in charge of fisheries, for instance, recently made a statement that only fools could not procure hilsa at less than Rs. 10 a kilo (when the market rate is Rs. 18 to Rs. 24 a kilo). At next day's cabinet meeting, the chief minister was reported to have remarked that hilsa might be selling at Rs. 10 a kilo in the fisheries minister's home district!

As it happens, the fisheries minister, belonging to the Forward Bloc, also heads the department of co-operation. His colleagues in both the front and the ministry are known to have a very poor opinion of the way he has been managing the affairs of that department.

CSO: 4220

WEST BENGAL KEEPS WATCH ON MISSIONARIES

Bombay THE TIMES ON INDIA in English 31 Aug 80 p 13

(Text) Calcutta, August 30.

A West Bengal government spokesman yesterday clarified, that in the matter of dealing with welfare agencies carrying on activities in tribal areas, with foreign assistance, it has been acting strictly according to the Union government's directive.

In terms of this directive, and according to the organisations named by the Centre, the state government had asked a dozen such organisations not to enlarge their activities in its tribal belt in the western districts. Their current activities were also being watched.

But Mother Teresa had, at the same time, been assured that the government did not intend to do anything to create difficulties for her Missionaries of Charity, which was not among the 12 organisations named by the tribal welfare minister, Mr. Sambhu Mandi, in reply to a question in the assembly on Thursday.

Deep Implications

Meanwhile, the state government recently drew the Union home ministry's attention to certain events taking place in Calcutta, and to some information it had, which, in its view, might have deep implications for the entire northeastern region.

One of these events related to the visit to Calcutta early this month, by Dr. S. L. Edgar, general secretary, New Zealand Missionary Society, along with Mr. Linton Conney. During their two-day stay here, they were met by five representatives of the Tripura Baptist Christian Union.

The state government has also brought to the Centre's attention, "evidence" suggesting an arrangement between the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and a West German government agency, for funnelling funds to the Association of Citizens' Voluntary Training Centre, Imphal; Gandhi Ashram, Nagaland; Tamalpur Anchalik Gramdan Sangha, Assam; Gram Lok Seva Sangha, Assam; and the Nagaland Peace Centre, Kohima.

The state government also kept the home ministry informed of two recent lecture-cum-discussion sessions, held by the American Centre here. The subject of one

related to the legal system in the U.S. and the 24 participants included 16 from Assam, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura. The second seminar was on subjects like tribals in India; ethnic minorities in India; conflict resolution in a pluralistic society; and the venture of Islam in the Indian subcontinent.

The state government has conveyed its surprise at the choice of the subjects discussed in the prevailing situation in the country.

CSO: 42-0

MALPRACTICES ALLEGED IN TRADE WITH COMMUNISTS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Madras, August 31 (UNI).

The president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr. A. B. Vajpayee, today demanded government take-over of all foreign trade with communist countries as "serious irregularities" had surfaced in the trade dealings by private sector firms.

Addressing a press conference here, he said since the country's trade with the communist bloc was expanding rapidly "our trade relations must be put on a much more sound footing."

Mr. Vajpayee alleged that under and over invoicing in tobacco deals with some of the East European countries had come to light recently. In the rice export from Haryana to the Soviet Union, malpractices were detected.

He said such irregularities were going on for a very long time. Asked why the Janata government could not curb them, he said the government had taken note of them but it would not act since the Janata government went out of office "prematurely."

Asked whether any political parties benefited by the trade deals with the communist countries, the former external affairs minister said it was for the government to find out. [as published]

On the foreign policy of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government, Mr. Vajpayee said an irreparable damage had been done to India's image as a leading non-aligned country because of Mrs. Gandhi's stand on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Vajpayee said by adopting an "ambivalent" attitude on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, India, might have unknowingly created doubts in the minds of its neighbours about the country's foreign policy. [as published]

He said even after the Janata government succeeded in securing more water from Bangladesh through its negotiations on the Farakka issue, the Congress (I) had criticised the agreement.

Mr. Vajpayee said the foreign policy was based on a national consensus, and there could be only minor variations in the policy though power might change hands.

On the economic front, Mr. Vajpayee said he did not share the optimism of the Union finance minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman, that the prices of essential commodities would soon start coming down and there would not be any further increase.

He said before the next rabi crop availability of wheat was bound to come down to a dangerously low level generating pressures on the market.

The government's decision to do away with the food and fertiliser subsidies would also affect the farmers, he said.

On reservations in job and education, Mr. Vajpayee said the BJP's stand was that apart from the social backwardness, economic backwardness also should be taken into account.

Earlier, addressing the concluding session of the two-day state convention of the party, Mr. Vajpayee called for a broad national consensus to solve the serious problems facing the country.

However, he doubted whether Mrs. Gandhi would take the initiative for such a consensus.

He accused Mrs. Gandhi and her government of adopting a partisan approach, guided by narrow party consideration, towards all major problems, which threatened to split the country.

Criticising the prime minister and her colleagues for accusing the RSS for all the troubles in the country, Mr. Vajpayee warned that there would not be any communal harmony if the government resorted to partisan steps to please the minority communities.

He alleged that the Uttar Pradesh government was arresting members of the majority community to "bring in parity" in the number of arrests as it had to book many members of the minority community, who were really involved in the rioting.

While agreeing that violence had no place in democracy and that it should be put down with a heavy hand, the BJP leader held the view that the government had a responsibility in foreseeing troubles and taking necessary and timely steps to prevent them.

CSO: 4220

WORKING JOURNALISTS FEDERATION HOLDS 19TH SESSION

Madras THE HINDU in English 31 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] Cochin, Aug. 30.

The 19th session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists yesterday expressed concern over the reported move of the Press Council of India to seek "sanctions and sharpest teeth for disciplining erring newspapers," and said it would have "serious repercussions" on the freedom of the press.

A resolution adopted in this connection, said the sanctions which sought to punish erring newspapers "financially" would also in that process "impinge on the economic wellbeing of working journalists and newspaper workers."

The resolution said the Press Council could not be equated with a judicial body observing that due process of law. [as published] All that it could do was to exercise a moral authority on newspapers with regard to violation of any code of conduct or good taste or public decency.

The IFWJ noted with grave concern the "large-scale victimisation" of journalists by managements following the publication of the Palekar Tribunal's tentative proposals.

Another resolution recorded its "deep sense of dismay and shock" at the Tribunal's award, which was a denial of justice. The final report was a "violent" departure from the tentative proposals. The IFWJ was convinced that there was "serious error" in evaluating the employers' plea of burden.

Delhi Talks Put off by Two Days

The Union Labour Ministry has put off by two days the meetings of the Union Labour and other Ministers with representatives of newspapers and news agencies employees and newspapers owners to discuss the final award of the Palekar Tribunal.

The Union Labour Minister, Mr. T. Anjaiah and two of his colleagues, Mr. V. P. Sathe Information and Broadcasting Minister, and Mr. Shiv Shanker, Law Minister will now meet the newspapers and news agencies employees on September 10 and the newspaper owners the next day.--PTI.

CSO: 4220

COUNTRY'S 1981 CENSUS PLANNED TO COVER ALL HOMELESS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The country will take a 'snap shot' stock of its homeless people at the sunrise of 1 March next year.

This is to ensure that the nomadic the pavement-dwellers and those living along the streets under the bridges and at platforms and similar other places are not left out of the 1981 census. [as published]

Detailing the elaborate plan Mr P Padmanabha, Registrar General and Census Commissioner told UNI that those persons do not have homes and their names do not appear in the frame prepared during the house listing operations.

Hence these people are counted at a time when they are expected to be back to their places of rest after day's hard work Mr Padmanabha explained.

'As we want to have a snap-shot of population as on the sunrise of 1 March their enumeration starts quite late at night so that every one returns by then he said. [as published]

The places to be covered have already been noted by the enumerators during the course of enumeration of the people living in these 'temporary dwellings'.

Measures

Another section of the population might proceed on pilgrimage prior to the beginning of the enumeration on 9 February next year and continue its journey till the end of the enumeration period on 28 February.

Special arrangements are being made with the Railway Board to identify such people to ensure that no one is left out of the count.

The scheduled of such trains will be intimated to the directors of census operations and they will be detained at stations on 28 February.

To ensure that these trains are not counted again, a certificate will be issued after the enumeration, Mr Padmanabha said.

Similarly, there would be some vessels on the high seas during the enumeration period. Special arrangements have been made to enumerate them.

The census operations have been divided into two main phases--first the house-listing operations followed by the actual count of the people. There is no uniform schedule for the first phase but a definite schedule for the second.

The houselisting operations will provide the framework for the actual count which is expected to start on 9 February throughout the country and continue till 28 February next year.

The 1 March exercise will be undertaken to make sure that everyone is counted.

It has also been planned to have a revisional round from 1 to 5 March. This will be done to make sure that any birth or death which might occur after the enumerator have visited these places and prior to the sunrise of 1 March is also taken into account. [as published]

CSO: 4220

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF NEW ENVOY TO U.S.

Madras THE HINDU in English 31 Aug 80 p 16

[Text] The Ambassador-designate to the United States, 59-year-old K. R. Narayanan, can be described quite appropriately as an exceptional Indian archetype, who neatly fits into the American folklore of the boy from the log cabin making his way into the White House.

Though he has kept away from politics all his life, his chequered career as a journalist, scholar, diplomat and educationist represents a unique success story, which has induced the Prime Minister to recall him after his retirement from the Foreign Service to take up this challenging assignment in Washington.

With a first class first in M.A. English literature, Mr. Narayanan joined THE HINDU as an apprentice journalist in 1944 after a short stint as a lecturer in the University of Travancore. He was awarded the Tata scholarship the following year to study at the London School of Economics where he specialised in political science.

It was the late Harold Laski who wrote to Mr. Nehru suggesting that this brilliant youngman should be taken into the Indian Foreign Service. [as published]

One of Mr. Narayanan's contemporaries at the London School of Economics was Mr. Pierre Trudeau, later Prime Minister of Canada, who still corresponds with him. During his visit to India in 1972, Mr. Trudeau almost broke the main receiving line to greet his old buddy with a warm handshake, to the pleasant surprise of Mrs. Gandhi and others who were there.

The starchy Indian Foreign Service never utilised this warm relationship by posting him to Canada during Mr. Trudeau's tenure.

As a career diplomat cast in a different mould, Mr. Narayanan combined professional diplomacy with scholastic pursuits to produce a new blend of Indian intellectualism in dealing with foreign policy problems.

He took long leave on more than one occasion to lecture on public administration at the Delhi School of Economics and later, as a Nehru Fellow, produce a treatise on non-alignment. He also served as a professor for a couple of years at Jawaharlal Nehru University, before he was appointed Fellow of the London School of Economics in 1972.

During his 30 years in the Indian Foreign Service, Mr. Narayanan served in various capacities in Rangoon, Tokyo, London, Canberra, Hanoi, Bangkok and Ankara before he was appointed Ambassador to China in 1976.

He headed the China Division and the Policy Planning Division in the External Affairs Ministry, before he became a full Secretary to the Government. He also served on the Indian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly sessions and the Indo-American sub-commission on education and culture. He became Vice-Chancellor of the Nehru University in 1979 after his retirement from the Foreign Service.

He has been associated as a member of the governing bodies, executive council or boards of trustees with numerous institutions like the Nehru Memorial Fund, the Indian Council for Social Sciences Research, Indian Institute of Technology, the Indian Institute of Management, the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, the National Book Trust, the Indian Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses, and the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions.

Though he has been a career diplomat, Mr. Narayanan never belonged to the pin-striped category to which professional diplomacy was more a way of life than a matter of conscious service.

He always shunned the cloistered atmosphere and tried to cultivate people engaged in other disciplines which, in his view, were equally important for understanding the ethos of a country or the aspirations of its people. Those who came to know him well carried the impression of a very thoughtful and scholarly person.

But beneath his affability and mild mannerism, there has always been an unmistakable firmness in putting across the Indian point of view over various issues. He was quite tough with the Chinese in pressing for a more realistic approach to normalisation.

He pleaded for a greater degree of spadework before Mr. Vajpayee went to China and had forewarned him about the pitfalls of attempting to create an illusion of a breakthrough by minimising the formidable difficulties in coming to grips with the border problem. He proved quite right, in retrospect, although his advice was ignored at that time.

The success or failure of Mr. Narayanan in Washington will depend not so much on his professional competence as the clarity of the perceptions in Delhi about the type of relationship India would like to have with the United States.

In the absence of any such clear-cut thinking at the higher levels of the Government, his assignment would become no more than a holding operation. It is for this reason that he is delaying his departure to complete this preparatory work, although the External Affairs Ministry wants him to proceed as early as possible.

A rather quiet and reserved person, who does not fuss over his cultivated tastes, Mr. Narayanan is basically a serious-minded diplomat despite his affable mannerism. He is happily married to a Burmese lady, Ma Tint Tint,

who has taken the Indian name of Usha and adapted herself admirably to the Indian environment.

She took an M.A. degree from the Delhi School of Social Work after her marriage. The first of their two daughters has followed the father's foot-steps and entered the Indian Foreign Service.

A great plus point with Mr. Narayanan has always been his unfailing modesty and candour about the uphill task of his early life when it was not easy to get a decent job without a good bit of luck or the patronage of some well-placed people.

A letter from Sir Maurice Guyer went a long way in getting him Tata scholarship which took him to London. After Harold Laski recommended him for the Foreign Service, Mr. Nehru took a great liking for him and over-ruled some bureaucrats who tried to ease him out by refusing leave of absence for his intellectual pursuits between diplomatic postings abroad.

And now without anybody's recommendation, Mrs. Gandhi herself has chosen him for Washington, the first non-ICS, IPS officer to be appointed as Ambassador to the United States.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

BHEL POWER TO GHANA--Hyderabad, Aug. 29. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited here has manufactured and tested a synchronous condenser for Ghana. This is the first single largest export job executed by the Hyderabad unit in a record 14 months, says a BHEL press note. The equipment designed by BHEL engineers is to serve as power factor correction equipment in Volta River Authority network extension at Prestea sub-station. It is a turnkey job project worth Rs. 2 crores. The scope of supply includes transformers, switchgear, controls and voltage regulators. The erection and commissioning of the equipment will be carried out by BHEL engineers at the site before formally handing over to the customer. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Aug 80 p 9]

MARXIST LEADER DIES--Mr Satyanarayan Chandra, a member of the West Bengal State Committee of the CPI(M), died at Medical College Hospital in Calcutta on Friday. Mr Chandra was also secretary of the Murshidabad district committee of the party. He was 55. Mr Chandra was detained twice under the Defence of India Rules. According to a spokesman of the CPI(M), he contributed much to the growth of the party in Murshidabad. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter. [Text] [Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 31 Aug 80 p 3]

ORISSA ELECTIONS POSTPONED--Bhubaneswar, August 31: Elections to panchayat samitis in Orissa have once again been postponed by six months. They were scheduled to be held by the end of this month. The reason given this time for the postponement is that "it is inadvisable to hold elections of chairmen, vice-chairmen and members of panchayat samitis before completing the elections at the lower level of gram panchayats." Meanwhile, all opposition parties in the state, barring the BJP, are holding parleys to jointly launch a movement against the failure of the government to check the rise in prices, stamp out lawlessness and solve the problem of unemployment among rural people. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 19]

JOURNALISTS' SECRETARY GENERAL--Cochin, Aug. 31.--The president of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists, Mr T. R. Ramaswamy, today nominated Mr Santosh Kumar as the new secretary-general of the Federation for next year, reports UNI. The following were either elected or nominated to the working committee: Mr K. Vikram Rao, Mr S. C. Kala, Mr Madhu Shetye, Mr Suraj Prakash, Mr Upendra Vajpayee, Mr P. R. Ganguly, Mr S. K. Pande, Mr Niranjan Parikh, Mr S. D. Mysoremath, Mr Prasada Rao, Mr Mohammed Mehboob, Mr G. Parthasarathi. Mr K. M. Roy and Mr Gopal Misra had already been elected as vice-presidents. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Sep 80 p 9]

INDUSTRIALIZATION TASK FORCE--"The primary objective of future industrialisation should be generation of gainful employment and the future industrial strategy must lay maximum stress on the development of labour intensive industries in Maharashtra." This is the highlight of the report presented to Dr. Baliram Hire, Minister for Education and Chairman of the Panel on Futurology, Government of Maharashtra. The report has been prepared by the Task-Force on "Industrialisation in the state of Maharashtra in 2000 A.D." headed by Mr. V. V. Bhave, Chief Economic Consultant, Tata Economic Consultancy Services, Bombay. The Task Force was appointed in December 1978 as a result of the recommendations of a seminar on "Industrialisation in the State of Maharashtra in 2000 A.D." organised in October 1978 by the Maharashtra Economic Development Council in collaboration with the science and technology cell, Government of Maharashtra. The Seminar was a part of the exercises in futurology with the theme "Maharashtra State in the year 2000 A.D." [Text] Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 Aug 80 p 10]

MORE COFFEE GROWN--Shillong, August 3 (PTI)--An additional 1,990 hectares of land in the north-eastern region are to be brought under coffee cultivation in the next five years, according to a programme drawn by the Coffee Board. Coffee is now grown over 13,550 hectares in the region comprising five states and two Union territories, according to the North-eastern Council sources. The council has proposed a Rs 1-crore scheme for setting up nine coffee nurseries in the region, the sources said. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Aug 80 p 7]

ORE TO ROMANIA--A long-term contract for supply of 23.75 million tonnes of iron ore to Rumania has been signed by MMTC with the Minister of Import-Export State Company of Rumania, it was announced on Sunday in New Delhi, reports UNI. The contract covers supplies during the period July, 1981 to March, 1986, according to a MMTC release. This contract has been concluded in continuation of earlier long-term contract which will be expiring by June 1981. The contract was concluded during the visit of MMTC's delegation to Rumania headed by Mr Daya Dhaon, chairman from 22 to 25 July last. The delegation during its visit also finalised prices for supply of 4.5 million tonnes of iron ore during the period July, 1980 to June 1981. Rumania is the second largest buyer of Indian iron ore and a quantity of 3.56 million tonnes of iron ore was exported to Rumania during the year 1979-80. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 4 Aug 80 p 5]

CONGRESS(I) MP DIES--Indore, August 4 (UNI)--The Congress(I) MLA from Indore, Mr Chander Shekhar Vyas, died here last night. Mr Vyas, 27, was a bachelor. Mr Vyas was injured in a motorcycle-bus accident on July 14 and since then had remained in a critical condition in the Maharaj Yashwantrao Hospital where he breathed his last. He had sustained a severe head injury in the accident. A well-known social worker, he established the Netaji Subhash Navyuvak Mandal and organised the youth of the region. Mr Vyas led various agitations in the city for solving the water problem, price rise and other issues during his short span of life. He also took active part in slum removal, blood donations and adult education programmes. The Madhya Pradesh chief minister, Mr Arjun Singh, said on Monday that in the death of Mr Vyas, the state had lost a "rising talent." [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Aug 80 p 5]

GRAIN PRODUCTION TARGET--New Delhi, August 4--The new sixth plan may set the foodgrains production target around 154 million tonnes, to be achieved by 1984-85. This will imply a compound growth rate of four per cent over the assumed base level of 128 million tonnes. The planning commission steering group on agriculture and allied sectors has taken the view that since the foodgrains production in 1979-80 was at a depressed level because of drought, the actual production figures of this year should not form the base for the new five-year plan. The steering group has recommended that the assumed base level for the formulation of the new plan should be nearly 128 million tonnes of foodgrains. This figure represents the estimated level of production on the basis of recent trends. It would have certainly been reached, had the weather conditions been normal. The draft sixth plan formulated during the Janata regime had envisaged 142 to 146 million tonnes of foodgrains production. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Aug 80 p 7]

IMPROVED GODAVARI FRIGATE--Bangalore, Aug 2--An improved version of the indigenously-designed first Godavari-class frigate is on the drawing board, Vice-Admiral A.K. Bhatia, Chief of Material, Indian Navy, said today. He told reporters that like the Godavari-class frigate, three ships of the improved version would be built. The Admiral said Godavari, the first indigenously-designed and built frigate, would be ready for commissioning by December, 1983. It was launched on May 16. Work had started on two more ships of this class. The second frigate would be launched next year. Admiral Bhatia said that each frigate would cost Rs 60 crores, the equipment and material alone costing Rs 30 crores. More than 50% of equipment on the Godavari would be indigenous. He said that after commissioning the frigate would be on trial for six months. Earlier, Admiral Bhatia received the first switchboard for the Godavari, now being built at Mazagon dock, Bombay. The inspection of the equipment, costing Rs 18 lakhs, was carried out by the Bangalore-based Chief Inspectorate of Warship Equipment, a pioneer naval inspection establishment. The Admiral said India built its first warship more than 300 years ago and one of them, Trincomalee, built more than 100 years ago, was afloat in British waters doing training and sailing duties. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Aug 80 p 7]

MORE ON MOSCOW TALKS--Mr S.A. Dange, now in Moscow was not included in the CPI deputation that met the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it is learnt. The meeting was held in Moscow on July 28. The CPI was represented by Mr Rajeswara Rao, the party general secretary, and Mr Indrajit Gupta, Mr A. Kirilinko, secretary, central committee, CPSU, and Mr Boris Ponomaryeme, a Politburo member, were present. A joint CPSU-CPI communique issued after the meeting called upon the people to face the challenge of the Sino-U.S. combination and warned them against the growing danger of the American presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The communique stated that the USA and China were still supporting the anti-revolutionary forces in Afghanistan and helping Pakistan to increase its military might. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Aug 80 p 15]

CPP(I) DEPUTY LEADERS--New Delhi, August 28 (PIT): Mrs. Indira Gandhi has nominated Mrs. N. G. Ranga and Mr. N. K. P. Salve, as deputy leaders of the Congress (I) parliamentary party in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha respectively. Mr. Bhishma Narayan Singh, parliamentary affairs minister, announcing the names of Mr. Ranga and Mr. Salve said their nomination had been done in accordance with the amended constitution of the parliamentary party. Earlier, the posts of deputy leaders in the two houses were elective. But according to the amended constitution their nomination would now be done by the leader of the party, who is also the Prime Minister. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 9]

IMPORTS FOR RESEARCH--Sixteen research and development institutions have been allowed facilities for import of raw materials, and components without licence, reports UNI. A public notice issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports said that the imports would be subject to the conditions applicable to the research and development units as laid down in the import policy 1980-81. The institutions are: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay: Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar: Indian Association for the cultivation of Science, Calcutta: Bose Institute, Calcutta: Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow: Raman Research Institute, Bangalore: Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona: Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun: Shree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre, Trivandrum: Central Sea Research Institute, Poona: India Standards Institution, New Delhi: Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta: Institute of Reservoir Studies, Ahmedabad: Institute of Drilling Technology, Dehradun: Centre for Earth Studies, Trivandrum: and Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, Trivandrum. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Aug 80 p 5]

PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT--New Delhi, Aug 4--The Government's decision to replace the managements of the loss making public sector units by competent men to make them viable was announced by the Minister of State for Industry, Dr Charanjit Chanana, here today. The Minister told the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to his Ministry of the Government's anxiety to revive the efficiency of public sector firms. He said, the Government had also decided to closely examine the industrial firms and introduce corrective action. He said the Government was aware that some public sector units were allowed to drift with chronic problems and tended to drain the public exchequer. Mr Chanana said the public sector would continue to play an increasingly important role. One reason for the unsatisfactory performance of some of the units had been the absence of a proper management cadre. It was, therefore, decided to build the public sector firms and develop management cadres in fields such as operations, finance, marketing and information systems. A suggestion was made by some members for a new strategy. The Minister said details were being worked out regarding a new management cadre. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Aug 80 p 4]

MAHARASHTRA JANATA CHIEF--Bombay, Sept. 1. Mr. Babanrao Dhakne, on Saturday resigned as President of the Maharashtra Janata Party in protest against what he called "lack of cooperation" from the senior leaders of the party's State unit. In a letter to the Janata Party President, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, Mr. Dhakne said that because of this attitude of his colleagues it had become "impossible" for him to function as the President. Mr. Dhakne, however, continues to be a member of the party and also leader of the Janata Party in the State Legislative Assembly.--PTI--[Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English Sep 80 p 9]

NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL--New Delhi, September 1 (PTI): The government today announced the revival and reconstruction of the National Integration Council under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The council will have 53 members for the present, it was officially stated. They include the Union home minister, Giani Zail Singh, the Union minister of education, Mr. Shankaranand, the Union minister of information and broadcasting, Mr. Vasant Sathe, all the chief ministers of states and the governor of Assam and other north-eastern states, Mr. L. P. Singh. Representatives of major political parties, minority groups, educationists and other eminent persons are represented on the council. Their names will be announced later. Some more persons are likely to be nominated later. The first meeting of the revived council is expected to be held shortly. The objectives of the council are to combat and eliminate the evils of communalism, casteism, regionalism, linguism and parochialism. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 5]

JAMMU, KASHMIR PRESS LAW--Srinagar, September 1 (UNI): No new class of offenders or offences has been added to the ordinance recently promulgated by the Jammu and Kashmir governor, M. L. K. Jha, amending the Ranbir panel code. According to an official spokesman, the only difference was that punishment had been enhanced for the existing offences in the panel code. Denying that the amended ordinance sought to impose life imprisonment and fine on "offending" pressmen, the spokesman said it was not a correct interpretation of the law. The spokesman said the press was covered only under section 153-A of the ordinance, which pertained to offences committed in a place of worship or a religious assembly. Normally, he said no one would expect a newsman to commit such an offence. He would cease to be a journalist if he did so. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 5]

YOUTH CONGRESS SECRETARY--Mr Ram Chandra Rath MP president Indian Youth Congress-I has appointed Mr Sarvjit Singh as general secretary of the organisation, PTI says. As general secretary he would continue to look after the foreign affairs of the IYC according to a press release. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Sep 80 p 5]

CSO: 4220

STABLE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ATTRACT BUSINESS

Heaven for Foreign Investors

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Indonesia at present is a country which has become a target for capitalists abroad, who want to invest their capital because the funds they own are now overflowing. The main factor which constitutes the drawing power of Indonesia is the guaranteed situation of security and order. This involves the factor of political stability, strong economic conditions, and the capacity to withstand the world recession, in addition to the fact that there are no labor conflicts which disturb the business world.

The acting chairman of the BKPM (Capital Investment Coordinating Body), Dr Ismail Saleh, discussed this matter at the beginning of his meeting with members of the IFEI (Indonesian Financial Executives Institute) in the ballroom of the Hotel Mandarin, on Monday [25 August]. This meeting was presided over by the President of the IFEI, Laurence A Manuillang.

As a result of the visit of a BKPM delegation to several countries in Western Europe and the United States some time ago, it is known that on the business maps of European entrepreneurs many signs point to Indonesia. It appears that Indonesia at present is one Asian country which is being given priority. Whereas some time ago many countries in Europe were directing their attention to Africa, now they have turned to Indonesia.

At the session of the Deputy Chairman of the BKPM, Dr Anwar Ibrahim, concerning planning and business promotion, Dr Ibrahim told reporters that in the United States as well as in Western Europe at present ample funds are available, and they are puzzled as to where that capital will be invested.

"Capital funds held by the business community in the United States, amounting to \$15 billion, are still being considered for possible use. This is even more the case in Western Europe. As a consequence of the overflow of petrodollars, there are many banks in Western Europe which have excess funds amounting to about \$130 billion in petrodollars," Dr Anwar Ibrahim said.

According to the deputy chairman of the BKPM, capitalists in Western Europe and the United States are looking for countries which are considered to be secure and quiet. At present Indonesia is their target. For that reason this opportunity must be used on as large a scale as possible.

Dr Ismail Saleh said that for capitalists of the world at this time the question of facilities for the investment of capital is a question for later consideration. Because, although special facilities are often provided in a variety of ways, when security and order while engaging in business are not guaranteed, the facilities offered will not attract investors.

"According to foreign businessmen, a business situation which is secure and quiet, with few facilities, is considered more advantageous than perfect facilities in an uncertain situation," Ismail Saleh said.

Apart from the question of security and order, the condition which is attracting foreign investors to Indonesia is the natural wealth of Indonesia. With an orderly business situation which can develop the natural wealth of Indonesia, even that which is less attractive in itself, this is a kind of heaven for foreign investors who wish to invest their capital. When there is added to this the fact that the population of Indonesia is increasing, it is clear that a portion of the production can be marketed within Indonesia.

According to Ismail Saleh, in comparison to other ASEAN countries the position of Indonesia is much more attractive. For example, compared to Singapore and Malaysia. These two countries are full of industries which finally will reach their point of maximum growth. This is especially the case with Singapore which is largely directed toward the export market. As for Thailand, foreign investors are afraid of the situation in that country because it is surrounded by countries whose security is uncertain. As for the Philippines, foreign investors are afraid that Philippine natural resources are limited.

But Not for Workers

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 29 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] It is true that at present Indonesia is a "heaven" for foreign investors. But, on the other hand, a situation which is generally satisfactory for foreign investors is still a "bitter pill" which must be swallowed by the workers.

This was stated by the general chairman of the executive council of FBSI [All-Indonesian Labor Federation], Agus Sudono, in his speech on the occasion of the signature of the joint working agreement (PKB/CLA) between the management and workers of PT Caltex Indonesia at the Hotel Mandarin in Jakarta on Wednesday evening [27 August]. This statement

was at once regarded as a comment on the speech of the acting chairman of the BKPM (Capital Investment Coordinating Body), Dr Ismail Saleh, in the same place last Monday [25 August].

According to Agus Sudono, social and political stability in Indonesia at present is sufficiently steady and secure, natural resources are available in quantity, and workers are easily found. Also, the level of workers' wages in Indonesia is very low and is even the lowest of the ASEAN countries, while there are no strikes.

The population of Indonesia at present is large enough, that is, about 146 million people. All of this constitutes a factor which is very attractive and advantageous for foreign investors who are active in Indonesia.

Unfortunately, circumstances which are satisfactory in this way are still in conflict with the situation of the workers, who are business partners of the foreign investors. Clearly, the situation of the workers in Indonesia is a sad one. They are a symbol of a chicken going hungry on top of a rice barn. All of this is happening because in Indonesia, at present, there is still the practice of the "exploitation of man by man. The strong do not help but rather take advantage of the weak."

The strong include a section of businessmen who treat the workers in an arbitrary manner. An actual example, according to Agus Sudono, is to be found in the PT "NF" company, which makes pots and pans in the vicinity of Surabaya. The company, which has the status of a joint venture, only pays its workers Rp 100 per day.

The general chairman of the executive council of FBSI praised the leadership of Caltex Indonesia, which is able to pay its oil workers, who amount to 4800 people in all, wages and salaries which are high enough. With the recent increases of 20 percent in wages and salaries, the lowest basic wage of a Caltex worker is Rp 148,000 per month. In view of its large financial capacity, the Executive Council of the FBSI hopes that the directors of Caltex Indonesia will help to improve the situation of the 10,000 or so construction workers who work for contractors associated with Caltex.

These construction workers, according to Agus Sudono, almost all have the status of casual labor [buruh harian lepas]. Every month they only work, on the average, 22 days, with a salary between Rp 1000 to 2000 per person per day. Meanwhile, they work each day like Caltex workers in the deep jungle. But the situation of the two groups of workers is a symbol of "heaven and earth." Meanwhile, the construction workers also work to serve the interests of Caltex.

The general chairman of the executive council of the FBSI also rejected the view of certain groups who state that the level of productivity of Indonesian workers is lower, by comparison with workers of other countries. If the Indonesian workers work in the same place under conditions and circumstances which are not different, they are able to compete with or to work at the same level as workers of other countries.

INDONESIA

FOREIGN COMPANIES REPORT OIL, GAS DISCOVERIES

Three Wells in Java Sea

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] A contractor of Atlantic Richfield Indonesia has undertaken a confirmatory drill to prove three exploration wells which were previously drilled in the Java Sea, in which oil in commercial quantities was found in an area near the Ardjuna complex in the offshore area north of West Java. The new wells are designated ETA, UV, and UX. This was stated by the community relations department of Pertamina on Tuesday [19 August].

ETA well number 1 has been tested and is flowing oil with an overall capacity of 4,700 barrels per day. UV-1 and UX-1 have also been tested and are flowing oil with an overall capacity of 3,400 and 3,200 barrels per day, respectively.

The drilling of the test wells recently was carried out from three, three-legged production platforms set up in the MX and MY fields, where oil was found last year. The production platforms began production with an overall capacity of 15,000 barrels per day in the middle of July of this year.

Oil Company Production Figures

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] A contractor of Pertamina, Union Oil Company of Indonesia, has found an oil-bearing block of a new formation in the Attaka field offshore from East Kalimantan. After being tested by means of the drilling of the confirmation well "Attaka 18," 11,385 barrels of low sulphur oil were produced daily from four zones at depths between 7,566 and 8,304 feet.

The Attaka field, which entered into production in 1972, at present is producing on the average 90,000 barrels per day. The area offshore from East Kalimantan is being worked by Union Oil and Indonesia Petroleum Ltd (Inpex), based on a production sharing contract with Pertamina.

Union Oil Company of Indonesia is included among the largest producers of oil of the 14 production sharing contractors which are producing in Indonesia. From its fields, that is, Attaka, Sepinggan, and Yakin, Union Oil last May was producing an average of 109,400 barrels per day. Its production during that month totaled 3,392,200 barrels.

Among the production sharing contractors of Pertamina Total Indonesia (French) is still in first place, although the level of its production is undergoing a sharp drop. In May, 1980, its daily production was about 198,700, down from previous years which registered 225,000 barrels per day.

Arco [Atlantic Richfield], which is operating in the offshore area north of Java, occupies second place in terms of the level of daily production, or 129,300 barrels per day (May, 1980), followed by Union Oil and IIAPCO [Independent Indonesia America Petroleum Company] with production of 83,400 barrels per day. Production sharing contractors whose level of production is also considerable (above 50,000 barrels per day) include Mobil Oil (in Aceh), Petromer Trend (Irian Jaya), and Calasiatic Topco (Riau).

The biggest producer of oil in Indonesia is still Caltex, which is operating in Riau, based on a contract of work. Daily production last May was registered at 702,900 barrels, and this went up to about 750,000 barrels per day, thanks to several new finds. Meanwhile, other contractors such as Stanvac and Calasiatic Topco had a daily production of 29,300 and 6,400 barrels per day, respectively.

As for production by Pertamina itself from its oil fields spread out in various parts of Indonesia, this is still small. Last May its production was 85,600 barrels per day, on the average. Indonesian production as a whole in that month was recorded at 1,575,500 barrels per day.

New Caltex Fields

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] A development program in the oil exploration field carried out by Caltex Pacific Indonesia (CPI) has succeeded in finding seven oilfields which have been producing since the first half of this year. The new oilfields, all of which are in the provinces of Riau and Jambi, are now producing 42,000 barrels of oil per day. This production makes it possible for CPI to maintain the total of 750,000 barrels per day, and this total is almost half of the total production of oil in Indonesia.

The most important of the seven oilfields newly entered into production is the Beruk field, which is a part of the CPI project which is currently being worked, that is, Beruk-Zamrud. At present the Beruk oilfield is producing, on the average, 23,000 barrels per day from the 10 wells in production.

The Beruk-Zamrud project itself is estimated to produce about 80,000 barrels of oil per day when its four wells, that is, Beruk, Beruk-Timur Laut, Bungau, and Zamrud, begin to produce.

The Managing Director of CPI, Frank Robin, stated on Monday night [18 August] that it is hoped that the entire project will be completed by 1983.

Discovery in Malacca Straits

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Aug 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Two contractors who have a production sharing agreement with Pertamina were again successful in finding oil in the exploration wells offshore which they were drilling. The first one, Hudbay Oil (Malacca Straits) Ltd, a subsidiary of the firm Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Ltd, found clean, light oil in the offshore exploration well in the contract area of the Straits of Malacca. The second firm, Union Oil Company of Indonesia, a subsidiary of the Union Oil Company of California, found a new oil-bearing formation in the Attaka field offshore from East Kalimantan.

According to Pertamina sources on Friday [22 August], the "MSU-2" well of Hudbay Oil, after being tested, flowed oil with an overall capacity of 7,092 barrels per day during four intervals which were tested separately. The MSU-2 well is located in the Sumatra offshore area in the Straits of Malacca in 66 feet of water, about 500 miles southwest [baratdaya; should read barat laut or northwest] of Jakarta, or about 100 miles west of Singapore.

Hudbay Oil Ltd is acting as the operator in the contract area mentioned above for a group of companies which have production sharing contracts with Pertamina. The group of companies consists of Atlantic Richfield Indonesia Ind, Bridger Petroleum, Kondur Petroleum, S.A., and Pan Ocean Corporation Indonesia.

Meanwhile in the Attaka field offshore East Kalimantan, the "Attaka-18" well, after being tested, is producing 11,385 barrels of low sulphur oil per day.

To provide some comparative data on the production of oil in Indonesia, both by Pertamina as well as by its contractors, Pertamina has furnished the following figures. From its five units throughout Indonesia, up to 30 June 1980 Pertamina itself was producing about 15,536,500 barrels or, on the average, 85.4 thousand barrels per day (MBOD). From its work contracts with three foreign firms (Caltex, Caltop, and Stanvac) Pertamina obtained, during the same period, 133,360,800 barrels or, on the average, about 732.7 thousand barrels per day. From the 14 production sharing contractors Pertamina, also during the same period, obtained 135,908,800 barrels, or, on the average, 746.8 thousand barrels per day.

On a cumulative basis, up to and including 30 June 1980 the total amount of oil produced by Pertamina and its contractors was about 284,806,100 barrels or about 1,564.9 thousand barrels per day.

Strike Off Natuna Islands

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 29 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The foreign oil contractor, Marathon Petroleum Indonesia, Ltd, which is carrying out the drilling of exploration wells in the area offshore from the Natuna Islands, has completed the testing of sand layers which have a great potential for the discovery of oil and natural gas.

Well KH-IX of the Kakap Block lies in the sea off Natuna, about 760 miles north of Jakarta, in a water depth of 283 feet. From the four drillstem tests undertaken, three produced hydrocarbons without water. Two tests produced gas with a capacity of 19.7 and 19.6 million cubic feet per day with respective condensates of 312 and 333 barrels per day. In the third test 7,246 barrels of low sulphur oil with a light specific gravity [berat jenis ringan] and 4.3 million cubic feet of gas per day were produced. In the fourth test low sulphur oil with a light specific gravity flowed, with a capacity which was uneven but whose highest capacity was 957 barrels per day and about 478 barrels of water and a gas flow of up to 608 thousand cubic feet per day, according to the community relations department of Pertamina in a statement on Thursday [28 August].

The layers of sand which were tested were found at a depth between 5,270 and 6,460 feet. The well was drilled to a depth of 8,505 feet. The test drill was carried out in a structure which was separate from the structure which was penetrated by the boring of well KG-IX of Kakap Block, which was drilled in 1978, about 10 miles southeast of well KH-IX. With the completion of the test drill, the drill platform "Hurricane" was moved about one mile north for the drilling of a delineation well.

Marathon Petroleum Indonesia, Ltd, a subsidiary of the Marathon Oil Company, is the operator of the Kakap Block for three firms which, apart from Marathon Petroleum Indonesia, also include Hudbay Oil Indonesia, Ltd, a subsidiary of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited of Calgary, and Coastal Indonesia, Inc, a subsidiary of The Coastal Corporation of Houston.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

AIR VICE MARSHAL SOEWONDO--Air Vice Marshal Soewondo has been appointed general director of the "Nurtanio" Aircraft Industry. His installation in office will take place tomorrow [19 June] at the factory in Bandung, presided over by the minister of state for research and technology, Prof Dr B J Habibie, who is also a general director of the company. Air Vice Marshal Soewondo replaces a former executive of the company, the late Air Vice Marshal Untung Soewignyo, who died in the crash of a "Nurtanio" Casa 212 aircraft at Gunung Sanggabuana on Wednesday, 23 January 1980. Up to the present Soewondo has held the post of assistant to the chief of staff for plans and budget. Born on 2 April 1929, Air Vice Marshal Soewondo during his career has held the posts of commander of the National Air Defense Command, assistant for Communications at headquarters of the Air Force, and commander of the Air Force Operations Command. The foregoing was a press statement of Air Force Headquarters in Jakarta. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Jun 80 p 9]

HANANTO SIGIT--Hananto Sigit, born in Semarang on 26 March 1941, is chief of the special analysis section, Central Statistical Office, in Jakarta. A graduate of the Statistical Science Academy in Jakarta (1963), he later continued his studies and obtained the degree of M A from the University of Hawaii (1972) and the degree of Ph D in 1975 from the same university. His work experience has included the positions of teaching assistant, Department of Economics, University of Hawaii (1974); instructor [Dosen] at the Statistical Science Academy (1977); consultant to the ILO for the seminar on Labour Force Data Collection (1977); consultant to the UN-APDI (1978); instructor without tenure in the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia (1977 to present). His publications include: "Demographic Change, Consumption Patterns and Sectoral Shift in Indonesian Economic Development," Population Dynamics Quarterly, Vol III, No 2, 1975; "Consequences of Changes in Fertility and Urbanization on Total Private Consumption," Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia, 1976; "Labour Force, Employment, and Income Distribution," ILO, 1978. He is an active participant in a number of national and international seminars. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian, No 1, Jan 1980, p 102]

ISMID HADAD--Ismid Hadad, born in Surabaya on 29 April 1940, is the director of the League for Economic and Social Research, Education, and Information (LP3ES) and publisher of the monthly magazine PRISMA in Jakarta. He was educated at the Faculty of Economics, Indonesian Christian University, Jakarta (1966). In 1969 he attended a course in journalism at the International Institute for Journalism in Berlin, West

Germany. Later, he attended the Faculty of Economics (Extension) of the University of Indonesia (1973). During the period from 1966 to 1971 he was a founder and deputy editor of the daily newspaper KAMI in Jakarta. He was a member of the Coordinating Team, Asian Cultural Forum on Development (ACFOD) in Bangkok, (1966-1979). Other positions he has held included that of chairman and manager of the Association of Indonesian Publishers (IKAPI), secretary of the Indonesian Association for the Development of Social Sciences (HIPIS), and instructor in the Department of Mass Communications, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia, Jakarta. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian, No 1, Jan 1980, p 102]

JUWONO SUDARSONO--Juwono Sudarsono was born on 5 March 1942 and is assistant to the Dean of the Academy, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia. A graduate of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Indonesia in 1966, he later obtained the M A degree at the University of California at Berkley (1970) and a Ph D from the London School of Economics and Political Science (1978). He is active in writing a variety of articles on political questions, especially on foreign policy, which are published both in Indonesia and abroad. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 1, Jan 1980, p 102]

M DAWAM RAHARDJO--M Dawam Rahardjo was born in Solo (Central Java) in 1942. He is deputy director of the League for Economic and Social Research, Education, and Information (LP3ES) in Jakarta. He graduated from the Faculty of Economics, University of Gadjah Mada (1969). He is active in directing survey and research projects, including a survey of rattan handicraft in Central and South Kalimantan and the feasibility study of wood industrialization in East Kalimantan. He has been active in seminars in Indonesia and abroad. He has written several publications which have been published by the LP3ES, including: "Results of Research Into People's Handicraft in East Java," "Regional Planning Unit," "Results of Research into Industrial Craft and Design," "Religious Training Centers and Renewal," and "Profile of a Religious Training Center." [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 1, Jan 1980, p 102]

RUKMONO MARKAM--Rukmono Markam was born in Purwokerto in 1923 and is a professor at the Faculty of Economics, University of Gadjah Mada, in Yogyakarta. He graduated from the Faculty of Law in the field of economic affairs, University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta (1954) and later did graduate studies at the School of Economics, University of Michigan, U.S. (1959-1962). During the years 1966-1968 he attended courses at the Netherlands Higher School for Economics, Rotterdam, the Netherlands (on the invitation of Professor J. Tinbergen). His other positions have included that of member of the Policy Research Team (TPR) and a consultant to the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration (1976 to the present). He has been active in attending seminars and has written several articles on economic questions. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 1, Jan 1980 pp 102-103]

BAKRI SIREGAR--Bakri Siregar was born on 14 December 1922 in Langsa (Aceh). He is a writer and man of letters. He was an instructor of Indonesian at the University of Warsaw, 1956-1957; was an instructor of Indonesian at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Educational Science at the University of North Sumatra in Medan, 1957-1959; and was professor of Indonesian modern art history at the University of Peking, 1959-1962. His books include Modern Indonesian Art History, Vol 1 (1969). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 2, Feb 80 p 92]

DANIEL DHAKIDAE--Daniel Dhakidae was born in Flores in 1945. He is the chairman of the Editorial Council of the monthly magazine, PRISMA. He graduated from the Faculty of Social and Political Affairs of the University of Yogyakarta (1975) with the thesis: "Non-voting in the General Elections of 1971 in Indonesia, a Study of Political Behavior of Students, with Special Reference to the Case of the University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta." [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian, No 2, Feb 80 p 92]

PARAKITRI TAHI SIMBOLON--Parakitri Tahi Simbolon was born in 1947 in Rianate, Samosir Island, North Sumatra. He is a reporter for the daily newspaper KOMPAS in Jakarta. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Social and Political Affairs of the University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, and later studied at the IIAP in France, specializing in international economic affairs. During the period 1970-1972 he was an assistant instructor at the Faculty of Social and Political Affairs of the University of Gadjah Mada. In 1971-1972 he was a staff researcher in the Research Institute of the Faculty of Social and Political Affairs of the University of Gadjah Mada. He was editor of the weekly publication SENDI in Yogyakarta (1971-1972) and worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1972-1975). He has been active in research projects, including a study of foreign aid and development in Upper Volta, West Africa (1975). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 2, Feb 80 p 92]

RIDWAN SAIDI--Ridwan Saidi was born on 2 July 1942 in Jakarta. He is a member of the Indonesian Parliament. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia, with a major in administration. His writings have appeared in the newspaper PELITA. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian, No 2, Feb 80 p 92]

SOEDJATMOKO--Soedjatmoko was born in 1922 in Sawahlunto (West Sumatra). He is an adviser expert in the social and cultural sector of BAPPENAS in Jakarta. He was active in cultural affairs and an essayist before he held a variety of diplomatic posts (1947-1971), the last one as Indonesian ambassador to the United States (1968-1971). He attended the School of Higher Medical Studies (1940, did not complete the course). He obtained the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from the University of Cedar Crest (1969) and Doctor of Humanities from Yale University (1970). He is an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1971), a member of the Board of Directors of the International Institute for Environment and Development (London), a member of the Board of Trustees of the International Institute for Humanistic Studies (Aspen, Colorado, USA), a member of the Club of Rome, Italy. His writings have been published in scientific publications in Indonesia and abroad, including a contribution to Religion and Progress in Modern Asia (Robert Bellah, Ed., 1964). He was editor of the book, An Introduction to Indonesian Historiography (1965). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA, No 2, Feb 80 p 92]

ANTONY ZEIDRA ABIDIN--Antony Zeidra Abidin was born on 15 October 1951. He is a staff instructor in the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Indonesia. He was editor of the newspaper TRIBUN (1974-1975). He is editor and publisher of the newspaper SALEMBA (1976 to the present). He is general chairman of the Indonesian Student Press Association (IPMI) (1977 to the present). He is chairman of the foundation for Progress of the Indonesian Press in Jambi. He writes for a number of newspapers in the capital and in the provinces. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian, No 3, March 80 p 104]

HARSONO SUWARDI--Harsono Suwardi was born on 14 July 1939 in Tanah Merah, Irian Jaya. He is an instructor in the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Indonesia. He graduated with a major in publicity in the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Indonesia (1964). He has a diploma in international relations from the Institute of Social studies, The Hague, Netherlands (1970). He obtained an M A

degree in political science at Cornell University, USA (1972). He has had an internship in the American Studies Program, Kyoto, Japan (1974), and an internship in the Communications Institute, East-West Center, Hawaii (1976). He was a member of the team of experts for the Constituent Assembly from the University of Indonesia (1966-1969); an assistant instructor at the Institute of National Defense, Jakarta (1967-1969); a community relations official at the University of Indonesia (1969); Deputy Chairman of the Department of Mass Communications, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia (1973-1974); chairman of the Department of Mass Communications, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia (1974 to the present); and assistant dean for Research Affairs, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Indonesia (1978 to the present). He has been active in attending seminars on communications matters, both in Indonesia, in the nearby region, and internationally. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian, No 3, March 80 p 104]

M ALWI DAHLAN--M Alwi Dahlan was born in Padang in 1933. He is an assistant to the minister of state for supervision of development and the environment. He was educated at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia. He obtained a B A degree at American University, Washington, DC (1960); he continued his studies at Stanford University (M A, 1961) and later obtained the degree of Ph D from the University of Illinois (1967). Since 1968 he has been staff instructor at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Indonesia and the Faculty of Social and Cultural Science at Hasanuddin University, Ujung Pandang. He was an instructor at the Army Staff and Command School (1969-1970). He was editor of the weekly publication CHAS (1970-1971) and editor of the magazine MOBIL DAN MOTOR. He is managing director of the research institute Inscore Indonesia and a consultant to a number of government offices. He is active in carrying on social research, especially regarding political communications and communications networks. He has attended and presented papers at a number of seminars. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 3, March 80 p 104]

NURHADIANTOMO--Nurhadiantomo was born in 1949 in Sanren Bekonang, Surakarta. He is a staff researcher of the League for Economic and Social Research, Education, and Information (LP3ES). He is a graduate of the Faculty of Social and Political Affairs of the University of Gadjah Mada (1976). He has taken courses at the Training Center for Social Science Research in Ujung Pandang for one year (1979). He previously worked as a staff researcher in the Service for the Development of Research Into Questions of Communism [Dinas Penelitian Perkembangan Masalah-masalah Kommunisme] in Jakarta. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian, No 3, March 80 p 104]

RAKA WIRATM--Raka Wiratma was born in Peguyangan, Denpasar, in 1936. He is editor and publisher of the daily newspaper BALI POST. He is chairman of the Bali branch of the Indonesian Journalists Association [Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia]; third chairman, Union of Newspaper Publishers [Serikat Penerbit Suratkabar], East Java/Bali/Nusa Tenggara branch; and member of the Honorary Council of the Press Graphics Union [Serikat Grafika Pers]. He was a member of the Provincial Council of Bali (1959-1968) and a member of Parliament and the Constituent Assembly (1968-1971). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian, No 3, March 80 p 104]

S BUDHISANTOSA--S Budhisantosa was born on 27 August 1937 in Garut. He is a staff instructor and chairman of the anthropology program of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Indonesia. He is a graduate in anthropology of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Indonesia (1962). He did post-graduate study at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia (1969 and 1971-1973). He obtained the degree of Doctor of Anthropology in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Indonesia (1977), with the dissertation: "Matrifocal: a Case Study of the Village-Society of Cibuaya, Regency of

Krawang, West Java." He undertook several research projects regarding the life of village-societies and communications within the country and abroad. He was a member of the committee of experts for the translation of Indonesian books concerning Indonesian society and culture into Japanese. He was a Senior Fellow at the East-West Communications Institute in Honolulu, Hawaii (1977-1981). His scientific publications include the article, "The Paddy Farming Village in Japan," in the book edited by M Kuchiba and I. E Bauzon, A Comparative Study of Paddy Growing Communities in Southeast Asia and Japan (Kyoto, 1979). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 3, March 80 p 104]

TJOEK ATMADI--Tjoek Atmadi was born on 27 May 1927 in Nganjuk. He is the Director of Press Development, Directorate General of Press and Graphics Development, Ministry of Information of the Republic of Indonesia. He majored in English literature in the Faculty of Arts, University of Indonesia (1971). Previously, he had followed a course in journalism at Melbourne University, in Australia (1952). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 3 March 80 p 104]

HIDAYAT--Hidayat was born in Cirebon in 1938. In 1965 he graduated from the Faculty of Economics, Padjadjaran University. In 1970 he obtained a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship for advanced studies in the economic field at the University of the Philippines. He was visiting lecturer at the Asian Social Institute in Manila (1973-1974) and research consultant in the Department of Labor, Republic of the Philippines (1975). At the end of 1976 he established the Center for Economic and Human Resources Research under the auspices of the Faculty of Economics of Padjadjaran University and served as director of that institution. Since April, 1979, he has also served as director of the Institute of Management of the Faculty of Economics of Padjadjaran University. In addition he is a member of the Policy Research Team of the minister of manpower and transmigration, expert adviser of the Regional Private Development Body [Bappeda] of West Java, and an instructor at the Army Staff and Command School [SESKOAD]. He often attends international seminars, and many of his articles are published both in Indonesia and overseas. His research projects include: the life of the Informal Sector in municipal areas in Java. Since 1976 he has been an associate member of the Council for Asian Manpower Studies, Manila. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 4, Apr 80 p 100]

H ROSIHAN ANWAR--H Rosihan Anwar was born on 10 May 1922 in Kubang Nan Dua, West Sumatra. He is chairman-founder of the Indonesian Press Association [PWI] and member of the National Film Council. He was the editor of the daily newspaper PEDOMAN (1948-1960, 1969-1974). He is active in writing for a number of newspapers and magazines. He has written books including: Islam dan Anda [Islam and You] (1962); Masalah-Masalah Modernisasi [Problems of Modernization] (1965-1966); Novel Raja Kecil [Novel of the Little King] (1967); Ihwal Jurnalistik [Journalistic Matters] (1974); and Profil Wartawan Indonesia [Profile of Indonesian Reporters] (1977). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 4, Apr 80 p 100]

JUSUF WANANDI--Jusuf Wanandi was born on 15 November 1937 in Sawahlunto. He is a member of the board of directors and chairman of the External Relations Department, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS); member of the People's Consultative Council (MPR); member of the editorial council of Asian Survey, Berkley, California; and member of the editorial council of the magazine Conflict, in New York. He obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws at the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia. He has written articles on a number of international questions, including:

"President Carter's Foreign Policy and the Role of the American Congress," The Indonesian Quarterly, Vol VI, No 2, April, 1978; "Security in the Asian-Pacific Region: an Indonesian Observation," Asian Survey, Berkley, December, 1978; "No Time for Panic," Newsweek, 19 February 1979; and "Kampuchea: a Time to Act," Far Eastern Economic Review, March, 1980. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 4, Apr 80 p 100]

M AMIN AZIZ--M Amin Aziz was born in Passay, Aceh, in 1936. He is an instructor at the Institute of Agriculture in Bogor. He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture of the Institute of Agriculture in Bogor in 1965. He obtained the degree of M S from the University of the Philippines (1973) and that of Ph D from Iowa State University in the US in 1978. At present he is director of extension at the Center for Agro-business Development in Jakarta. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian, No 4, Apr 80 p 100]

P SWANTORO--P Swantoro was born on 26 January 1932 at Wates, Yogyakarta. He is deputy editor of the daily newspaper KOMPAS. He graduated in history at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, in 1964. He is active in writing reviews on domestic matters in the magazine BASIS (1957-1966). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 4, Apr 80 p 100]

BEDJO SOEWARDI--Bedjo Soewardi was born in Sukorejo, Regency of Kendal, on 4 May 1939. He is associated with the leadership of the Uplands Program of the Center for the Study of Natural Resources Management and the Environment of the Bogor Agricultural Institute and has maintained this connection since 1977. He obtained the degree of doctor of animal husbandry from the University of Indonesia in 1963, an M S degree from the University of Kentucky in 1968, and a doctorate from the Bogor Agricultural Institute in 1976. He has been active in writing articles in the field of animal husbandry, natural resources management, and the environment. He is a member of a UNESCO research team in the field of shifting agriculture. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 5, May 80 p 100]

JOAN HARDJONO--Joan Hardjono was born on 9 November 1936 in Sydney, Australia. She is an instructor at the Faculty of Arts of Padjadjaran University in Bandung. She is a graduate of the University of Sydney, Australia, having specialized in Social Geography (1957). Later, she continued her studies in the University of New England in Armidale, Australia (1977-1978). She was a member of the staff of experts at the Transmigration Training and Research Center of the Directorate General of Transmigration (1974-1976). Her scientific publications include: Indonesia: Land and People (Gunung Agung, Jakarta, 1971) and Transmigration in Indonesia (Oxford University Press, Kuala Lumpur, 1977). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 5, May 80 p 100]

MASRI SINGARIMBUN--Masri Singarimbun was born in Temburun, North Sumatra, in 1913. He is an instructor and Director of the Center for Research and Study of Population Matters of the University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. He obtained a master's degree from the Faculty of Pedagogy of the University of Gadjah Mada (1959) and a Ph D in the field of Social Anthropology from Australian National University, Canberra (1966), with his dissertation of "Kinship and Affinal Relations Among the Karo of North Sumatra." He has been active in attending seminars in Indonesia and abroad, especially in the field of population matters, and has written a number of articles and books, including: Population and Poverty in Rural Java: Some Economic Arithmetic from Sriharjo (jointly with Dr David Penny), published by Cornell University Press (New York: 1973). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian, No 5, May 80 p 100]

M SUKANDAR DJOKOSUDARJO--M Sukandar Djokosudardjo was born in Cilacap on 3 March 1932. He has been an instructor at the Faculty of Agriculture of the Bogor Agricultural Institute since 1959. He graduated from the Bogor Agricultural Institute in 1964. He obtained an M.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1974. He has been active in research in land earmarked for transmigration. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 5, May 80 p 100]

IDA BAGOES MANTRA--Ida Bagoes Mantra was born in Tabanan, Bali, in 1932. He is an instructor in the Faculty of Geography and a member of the research staff in the Center for Research and Study of Population Matters of the University of Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. He graduated from the Faculty of Geography of the University of Gadjah Mada in 1964 and later obtained the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Hawaii in 1978 with a dissertation entitled: "Population Movement in Wet Rice Communities: a Case Study of Two Dukuh in Yogyakarta Special Region." From 1967 to 1972 he was Chairman of the Department of the Geography of Population, Faculty of Geography, University of Gadjah Mada. He has done considerable research in the field of population matters and has attended seminars in the population field, both within Indonesia as well as abroad. He is presently coordinating research in the mobility of population in eight provinces in Indonesia. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 6, Jun 80 p 100]

M HUSEIN SAWIT--M Husein Sawit was born in Sigli, Aceh Pidie, on 25 November 1947. He is a member of the research staff of the Agro-Economic Survey (SAE) in Bogor and is an instructor without tenure at the Faculty of Economics, University of Ibnu Khaldun, Bogor. He graduated from the Faculty of Economics, with a major in Agricultural Economics, at the University of Gadjah Mada (1973). He has performed research and attended workshops and seminars, as well as writing a number of articles on problems of agricultural economics. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 6 Jun 80 p 100]

NASIKUN--Nasikun was born in Cilacap on 28 October 1941. He is an instructor in the field of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Affairs, University of Gadjah Mada. He graduated from the Faculty of Social and Political Affairs, with a major in Sociology, of the University of Gadjah Mada (1969), having specialized in village sociology. He undertook independent study on the social system of Indonesia at the University of Wisconsin, United States (1973) and attended a workshop concerning the methodology of village research at the East-West Center (1975). He has written a book entitled: Sebuah Pendekatan untuk Mempelajari Sistem Sosial Indonesia [An Approach to the Study of the Indonesian Social System] (1974). [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 6 Jun 80 p 100]

YUSUF SAEFUDIN--Yusuf Saefudin was born in Bandung on 8 March 1950. He is a member of the research staff of the Agro-Economic Survey (SAE) in Bogor. He graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University, in Bandung (1975) with a speciality in social-economic affairs. He underwent training in survey design and rice production at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in Los Banos, the Philippines (1978). He has attended a number of workshops and seminars and has carried out research and written articles on village socio-economic affairs. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 6 Jun 80 p 100]

ZSUZSA BAROSS--Zsuzsa Baross is a sociologist who did her training at Bedford College, in the United Kingdom (1974). Since then she has been active in research work in the Netherlands and, since 1978, in Indonesia. [Text] [Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian No 6 Jun 80 p 100]

PROF DR TAPI OMAS IHROMI--Her present position is that of professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia. Prof Dr Mrs Tapi Omas Ihromi is also directing several research projects connected with the family and women. She also frequently gives lectures on family planning, the family, the law of marriage, and so forth. She herself comes from a simple family. Her father was from Tapanuli and during the Dutch period was a minor official (Klein Ambtenaar). He died at a time when his 8 children still needed him. Mrs Ihromi, who was born in Pematang Siantar in 1930, much admired her two parents. "My father only completed the village school, but thanks to his diligence in studying by himself he later succeeded in obtaining qualification as a government employee. My mother, who now is 86 years old, placed a high value on the education of her children, although she only went as far as third grade in the village school." It should not be surprising that among her elder and younger brothers and sisters there were several who obtained qualifications as engineers, economists, and doctors. (Her elder brother, LTG Dr T. B. Simatupang, was Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and later was an adviser to the Minister of Defense, 1954-1959. He is also very active in the activities of the Indonesian Christian church.)

Mrs Ihromi moved to Jakarta in 1951 in order to study science at a higher level. To meet the costs involved, she lived in the home of her elder brother. Later, at the time she was attending lectures, she also worked in the bookstore and publishing firm of "PT Pembangunan." There she was able to work at times available to her.

Mrs Ihromi obtained her doctorate in law on 8 July 1978. Her dissertation was entitled, "Customary Marriage Law of the Sadan Toraja Group and Its Place in Positive Law at Present," and was 335 pages long. Specifically, why did she pick this title? "Because this tribal group has not been much written about or researched. Furthermore, the customary law of the Toraja group has much in common with the Tapanuli group. To take one example, they like to eat pork cooked in its blood and very much like to drink palm wine (tuak). It is believed that the Toraja and Batak groups were the first to come to what is now Indonesia from the mainland of Asia who abandoned their original, special customs." So stated Mrs Ihromi, mother of two teenage sons, Nia and Adik. She says that, in order to prepare her dissertation, she had to stay in Toraja territory for about 4 months. There she stayed in a small city, Nabale, near the area where she was doing her research. The dissertation was only completed in a final way in 1978. At the end of her work on the dissertation she was forced to live in the Netherlands for 6 months to read materials for her dissertation as well as to complete the draft of her work. "I deliberately went to the Netherlands so that I could work quietly and not be disturbed by other activity," she said. Mrs Ihromi obtained her doctorate from the Faculty of Law and Community Science of the University of Indonesia in 1958. After that she was sent to the US to study "Cultural Anthropology" at Cornell University, where she obtained an M.A. degree in 1962. "During my first year in the U.S. I still had a scholarship (based on a cooperative agreement between the University of Indonesia and the U.S.). However, in the following years I had to take care of my own costs. Therefore I was forced to work as an assistant teacher of Indonesian," she said.

The Doctor of Laws married Prof Dr Ihromi when he was studying science in the U.S. They began to fall in love when her husband, who is originally from Priangan, became the Secretary General of the Indonesian Christian Students Movement in 1954. "At that time I was deputy general chairman and also in charge of foreign affairs in the GMIT," she said. Through this student organization they got to know each other very well. "but because of a conflict with my mother, I was forced to put off our marriage."

she continued. "My mother felt strongly about letting her daughter marry a young man from another tribal group which she regarded as backward and different. A young woman of Tapanuli who married someone from another tribal group at that time was regarded by the community as doing something that was 'strange.'" Her mother found it difficult to communicate with a prospective son-in-law whose regional language was different. Her blessing was only given when the couple was studying science together in the US. "When we were in the U.S. we could only meet during my vacation period. The problem was that he was studying at Harvard University, and it was an 11 hour bus ride for him to take to where I was," she recalled. "We married after mother gave her approval, when she said: 'Go ahead since you are already of age and determined on the man you have chosen.'" However, Mrs Ihromi said, "even now my husband is not welcome in my community."

How did a husband and wife from different backgrounds and with different customs arrange things; how was it with the Ihromi family, from Tapanuli and the Sunda area? "For us the question was not much of a problem. You see, after we were married we still stayed several years more in the US. There were only small problems resulting from the way we looked at things. For instance, I didn't like it if my husband did not react and remained quiet when he encountered a problem. On the other hand, my husband did not like it when I was too frank or even crude at times." In the U.S. her husband became a Doctor of Theology and went deeply into Semitic languages, particularly Aramaic. At present he teaches at the Faculty of Arts in the Arabic department and is also a permanent professor in the school of theology.

As a career woman who is always busy with her duties, it certainly has not been easy for Mrs Ihromi to take care of her home. "But fortunately I have a loyal servant who has worked 15 years for us," she says. "When the children were still small, she helped me a great deal in taking care of them. Now she is not so busy, because the children have grown up. Nia has already graduated from senior high school [SMA], and Adik is going into third year of junior high school [SMP]. I only cook on holidays. Of course, these are rather special dishes," she says, "like pudding, European dishes, or dishes from my family group." Another advantage is that her husband is not fussy about food, provided there are enough vegetables and fruits and spicy side dishes.

With her children she has always tried to be open. She often talks to them and she tries not to dictate to her children. A decision on what they should study at school is not forced on them. Any problems are resolved together. When the children come back from a film, they discuss what it was about. She does not forget to arrange that her children have an opportunity to study English outside of school and are given books to read in English. She also develops the interest of her children in music.

When she has a quiet moment Mrs Ihromi prefers to read, both scientific books which have a humanitarian outlook and educational novels and magazine articles concerning women and the family. "I don't like to read detective stories at all because I then have trouble sleeping soundly," she says. Sometimes she goes to see Indonesian films with her family. Sutradara is her favorite. She also likes Karya, Syumanjaya, and Ami Priyono. "The artistry and the content of the bulk of the films contain educational elements in them," she comments.

At present she is continuing with the research she once began, concerning the position of women and their relationship to family planning (work done in 1972-1973). In 1975 the Faculty of Law undertook research on a number of families in Jakarta and their

relationship to their original marriage customs--whether these still bind them or not, for example, among Balinese, Manangkabau, Tapanuli, and other groups. Recently, together with the Faculty of Social Science she studied four groups of women to see how they functioned as family breadwinners. Those who were questioned were women farmers, factory workers, teachers, and women who will be resettled under the transmigration program. The focus of the research lay in how these women could arrange the lives of their families, the conflicts that emerged, the work they did. She worked with 16 university students (men and women). She also once did research on family law among the Torajas.

Speaking of students at the present time she says that students now, in general, are more spontaneous; their relationships and the way they dress are free. "They are more dynamic and often more creative," she commented. [Excerpts] (Jakarta PRISMA in Indonesian 29 Jun 80 ppl,10)

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CSO: 4213

PEN SOVAN EXPRESSES VIEWS ON PRK RELATIONS WITH ASEAN, SOCIALIST BLOC

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 10, Sep 80 signed to press 10 Sep 80 pp 73-77

[Article by Pen Sovan, deputy chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea: "In Overcoming Difficulties We Will Build a New Society"]

[Text] It is now more than a year and a half since the overthrow of Pol Pot's blood-thirsty regime in our country and the establishment of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea. During this rather short period of time a most important action has occurred -- the Kampuchean people have arisen from the terrible nightmare of mass genocide, the general expulsion from the cities and the violent enforcement into forced labor camps, the separation of families, the curtailment of the functioning of higher educational institutions and hospitals, and the reduction of the whole economy to a state of unprecedented dislocation and anarchy. With the elimination of the criminal actions of Pol Pot's clique, the people are now able to feel like human beings again and rise out of the animal-like status under which they lived for almost 4 years working from dawn till dusk for a cup of rice under the rifle muzzles of their guards.

And there is still another very important event. In the 20 months that have passed since the victory of the people's revolution we have been able to convince the masses of the correctness and realistic nature of our policies. The United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea (KNUFNS), which has led the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland, has embarked on a decisive course for liquidating the serious consequences resulting from the government of the previous regime. The country has already felt the first results of economic restoration. Enterprises providing for the immediate needs of the people have begun to produce goods. The movement of trains along the main railroad lines has been restored. The ports and ferry crossings are back in operation. Classes in schools have resumed throughout the whole country. Three secondary educational institutions and a medical institute have been opened in Phnom-Penh. Thirty hospitals and 100 medical centers are already in operation in 19 provinces.

Noticeable changes for the better in the agriculture of our country are especially gratifying. As has already been announced in the press, last year

we succeeded in sowing a little more than 0.5 million hectares of rice and other food crops, and, naturally, the harvested crops were not sufficient for the nutritional needs of all the people. Only with aid from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and international organizations were we able to overcome this food crisis and stave off the threat of hunger. This year we plan to cultivate 1.5 million hectares. If weather conditions are normal, we will be able to count on a harvest which will make it possible for Kampuchea to achieve self-sufficiency in rice in the years 1981-1982.

All these favorable changes and initial successes have strengthened the confidence of the wide masses of people in the course of the United Front for National Salvation and of the People's Revolutionary Council. This correct and judicious policy of the front and the government is rallying ever greater numbers of people around our program, and the people are relating to the actions of the new authority with greater understanding.

Pol Pot's barbarians, who proclaim themselves "the builders of a new world," destroyed all the cultural centers -- libraries, theaters and movie houses, educational institutions, historical monuments, and the intelligentsia were considered as enemies of the people. Teachers, engineers, artists, and all those who had a higher or specialized education were actually hunted down. Only individual representatives of the intelligentsia were able to survive the nightmare of those years.

I cannot help but note that in the initial period of rule under the People's Revolutionary Council those representatives of the intelligentsia who had remained alive regarded us with a certain amount of suspicion. Some of them as if sizing up our actions and intentions ignored the measures of the new authority and some of them falling victim to enemy propaganda attempted to flee the country. But today, one and a half years after the expulsion of the pro-Beijing clique, it can be said with certainty that the intelligentsia firmly supports the revolution. Today it enthusiastically embraces the policies of the government of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and the course adopted by us for the rebirth of the country, the democratization of all aspects of political life, and the improvement of the standard of living. Today the working intelligentsia of Kampuchea is working for the well being of the people with inspiration and selflessness. Doctors, teachers, engineers, cultural workers, and other specialists are making every effort to restore their devastated fatherland.

In March 1979 the first results of the work to eliminate the consequences of the government of the anti-people's regime and the basic directions of political and socio-economic development for the country were worked out at a session of representatives of the leading organs of Kampuchea. Measures have been outlined for uniting all strata of the population around the establishment of economic foundations for the state, the restoration of the nation's cultural life, and around the struggle against hostile elements and uncaptured bands of pro-Beijing bandits.

The 2nd Congress of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, which took place in September 1979, examined the state of affairs in the republic and adopted decisions in accordance with the recommendations of the session that took place in March.

Guidelines for the further unification of the country and its economic development were worked out at the January 1980 session of representatives from the leading organs of the country.

In March 1980 the 3rd Congress of the KNUFNS adopted concrete measures for the further activization of the program to unite all strata of the population around the ideals of the national restoration of the fatherland, as was defined in the documents of the 2nd Congress of the KNUFNS. At the congress it was emphasized that one of the immediate tasks of national rebirth is the restoration and development of all economic sectors.

The country is traveling with confidence on the path of establishing a democratic structure, developing political activeness among the people, and involving a wide spectrum of social forces in socio-political work. People's revolutionary, administrative committees have been created in all 19 provinces and the capitol city. Local organs of power -- committees of self-government -- have been created in local communities and districts by means of free elections. Representatives of the intelligentsia, the Buddhist priesthood, national minorities, and part of the former royal family have become members of the United Front of National Salvation and its Central Committee. All this serves as a positive indicator of wide national unity, the real national character of the new power, and the successful development of democratic principles in the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea.

A draft of the constitution of the PRK has been prepared for national discussion, which also attests to the consolidation of the power of the People's Revolutionary Council and its firm intention to develop lasting bases of political development for the country as soon as possible in accordance with the expectations and will of the people. The draft of the constitution defines the political structure of Kampuchea as a structure of independence, freedom, peace, prosperity, and development along a path toward true socialism. Equality of the nationalities, complete freedom of conscience and religious cults, equality of men and women, and respect for the basic democratic freedoms and rights of all citizens will be guaranteed in the new Kampuchea. In a word, the draft of the constitutions reflects the innermost aspirations of the millions of Kampuchean who for long years have struggled against colonizers, imperialist interventionists, and Beijing hegemonists in the name of independence and freedom.

In raising their country out of the ruins the Kampuchean people must also accomplish another singularly complex and extremely important task -- the creation of a genuinely revolutionary army. From the very first days of their existence the United Front of National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council have attached exceptional importance to the question of creating a new army. The soldiers of the Peoples Revolutionary Army of

Kampuchea -- presently the official name of our young armed forces -- are conducting a successful struggle against the remnants of counterrevolutionary bands. They are being rendered fraternal assistance in this task by the troops of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who are deployed on the territory of the PRK in accordance with the Kampuchean-Vietnamese Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation signed on 17 February 1979.

In the history of Kampuchea there have been many public figures who have profited by the natural aspirations of the Kampuchean people for a bright future -- a future of socialism and have proclaimed their own "models" of socialism. Thus Prince Norodom Sihanouk during his rule talked much about the building of some kind of "Buddhist socialism" in Kampuchea, which upon examination turned out to be a society benefitting only the royal family and a small number of the aristocracy. Prime Minister Lon Nol, who replaced Sihanouk, also talked about his obscure ideas concerning the creation of "socialism". Also hiding under a banner of socialism the butcher Pol Pot promoted "ultrarevolutionary" slogans of "radical revolution", the "complete annihilation of classes and social remnants of the past" and the building of "a classless society in an unprecedented short period of time". What transpired in Pol Pot's "new society" is now known to the whole world.

From the very first days of its existence the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea recognized the aspirations of Kampuchean workers to build a genuine socialism in our country based on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. The first steps of the Peoples Revolutionary Council convinced the Kampucheans that the path chosen by us will create real conditions for the development of democracy and social progress. Therefore, 5 million residents of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea support the policies of the KNUFNS.

In the area of foreign policy the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea is carrying out a policy of peace, friendship, and neighborly relations with all states and stands firm against all forms of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of another country. The peace-loving foreign policy course adopted by the Peoples Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea opens up new prospects for a radical improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia. The government of the PRK expresses its readiness to discuss and sign a treaty prohibiting aggression with the other countries of Southeast Asia on a bilateral basis and to discuss with them the question of creating a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability, and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

On 17 and 18 July 1980 a conference of foreign ministers from the Laotian Peoples Democratic Republic, the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam took place in Vientiane, the capitol city of Laos. The conference came out with important initiatives aimed at reducing tensions on the Kampuchean-Thailand border and at improving the situation in Southeast Asia on the whole. The ministers again affirmed the aspirations of all their countries to build relations with neighboring states in Southeast Asia on the basis of friendship and long-term cooperation.

Unfortunately, certain ASEAN-member countries, primarily Thailand, hurried to reject the peaceful initiatives of the countries of Indochina. To all appearances, this did not happen without pressure and blackmail from Beijing and Washington. The failure of numerous attempts to turn back the course of events in Kampuchea, the increasing authority of people's power in the PRK, and its active foreign policy course have provoked the animosity of the Beijing hegemonists and American imperialists. Beijing and Washington are trying to find new means for aggravating the situation in Indochina in order to hamper the peaceful, constructive work of the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam and are attempting to provoke the countries of ASEAN, Thailand in particular, into a confrontation with the countries of Indochina. We consider that confrontations and increased tension in mutual relations do not correspond with the interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the interests of peace and stability in the region. As far as the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea is concerned, it will sincerely extend a hand of friendship to all its neighbors and will be prepared to enter into a practical discussion of the question concerning the transformation of its western border into a border of peace and friendship.

The policy of peace and friendly relations being carried out by the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea is finding ever increasing support in the world community. The fact that presently more than 30 countries recognize the PRK inspires confidence in the Kampuchean people in their strength. The recognition of the PRK by India and the establishment of diplomatic relations with it is a graphic testimony to the growth of the authority of this young state. This decision attests to the strengthening of the support being given to the Kampuchean people by the nonaligned states.

The young Kampuchean Republic is striving to strengthen solidarity and the bonds of friendship with all progressive forces on this planet which are waging a struggle against imperialism and hegemonism. The PRK is making an effort to support all these forces in their struggle. In this connection the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea expresses solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is defending the achievements of the April Revolution and defending its sovereignty and independence from the encroachments of imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction.

After the tragedy of the war foisted upon them by American imperialism and after the rule of an anti-people tyrannical regime the Kampuchean people now understand who their real friends and enemies are. After the terrible nightmares of the past every Kampuchean fully realizes that it is American imperialism and Beijing hegemonism that are the real enemies of our people. At the same time they can see for themselves that the countries of the socialist community are their real and most devoted friends.

We are building our own relations with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other countries of the socialist community on the principles of proletarian internationalism. These relations are constantly becoming more profound and expanding to the mutual benefit of all the countries.

And at this point I would like to place special emphasis on our relations with the Soviet Union. All the Kampuchean people are well aware of the fact that without the timely, impartial aid and support of the Soviet Union, our country would have had to suffer even more deprivation and difficulty. Therefore, the Kampuchean people are full of resolve to strengthen fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people and with all the fraternal socialist countries.

The workers and all the people of Kampuchea agree totally with the fact that without this close unity with the Soviet Union our country will not be able to get back on its feet, restore the economy, and will not be able to successfully meet the expectations of millions of people -- to construct a genuine socialism.

The victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces of Kampuchea in January 1979 created qualitatively new opportunities for the development and strengthening of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union.

The results of the first official visit to the USSR of a delegation of the United Front for the National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea were greeted with much joy in our country. This historic visit, which took place in the first half of February 1980, was an important stage in the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Kampuchean and the Soviet people and in the consolidation and development of Soviet-Kampuchean relations. We are elated that in his speech in Alma-Ata L. I. Brezhnev placed so much importance on the results of the Soviet-Kampuchean negotiations and cooperation between our countries.

During the visit bilateral agreements on economic and technical cooperation, on the delivery of goods from the USSR to Kampuchea in 1980, and on cultural and scientific cooperation, a trade agreement, and other agreements in the area of trade-economic ties were signed. In meeting the wishes of the Kampuchean side Soviet leaders demonstrated a readiness to render assistance to the PRK in the restoration and development of various economic sectors.

While in Moscow, the delegation of the KNUPNS and the KPRC [Peoples Revolutionary Council] expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its vast and impartial aid and support to the Kampuchean people in the matter of economic restoration, the normalization of life, and the struggle against the dark designs of international reaction, against the intrigues of American imperialists and Beijing hegemonists, and against all enemy forces.

On 7 November 1979 the Kampuchean people for the first time celebrated the glorious anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. These celebrations and ceremonies turned into a bright demonstration of the love and respect of the Kampuchean people for the Soviet people.

With great enthusiasm the Kampuchean people noted the 110th anniversary of the birth of the great Lenin in a solemn setting. The workers of many cities and provinces of the republic contributed voluntary work on Sunday to commemorate Lenin's birth. The government of the PRK decided to name one of the central streets in our capitol after Lenin.

During the period after liberation thousands of representatives of many socialist countries and also from other countries on all five continents have visited Kampuchea. Kampuchea has been visited by official guests -- heads of state and government, ministers, journalists, specialists in various economic and cultural fields, and representatives of international organizations. All have seen with their own eyes that the situation here has stabilized and that all the Kampuchean people support the policies of the KNUFNS and the KPRC.

Celebrations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory of Revolutionary-Patriotic forces in Kampuchea took place on 7 January 1980 in Phnom Penh. Delegations came to this celebration from 16 fraternal countries. All the heads of the delegations unanimously expressed the vast amount of importance they place on our successes. The celebrations turned into a demonstration of fraternal feelings on the part of the Kampuchean people for the peoples of the countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces.

The Kampuchean people are confident that the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea will be able to build a new life and repel the attempts of American imperialists and Beijing hegemonists and also of other reactionary circles to push us back again to the terrible and unforgettable past thanks to the fraternal support of all the socialist countries and of all people of good will.

The Kampuchean people are striving to create a society with true social justice, which already exists in the fraternal countries of the socialist community. We are confident that we will succeed. The Kampuchean people are also confident that the cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries and of all progressive forces on this planet will continue to grow.

10576
CSO: 1800

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS DPRK ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION, SLAMS ROK REGIME

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao No 38, 15 Jul 80 p 6

[Commentary: "The LAO Young People Fully Support the Just Struggle of the Korean People"]

[Text] The period from 25 June to 27 July 1980 is the month of International Solidarity with the Korean People. On this occasion the people of all nations and all the international organizations together arranged rallies or participated in demonstrations of various forms to show support for the current just struggle of the Korean people. Our youth always attentively need the heroic struggle conditions of our brother Korean youth and support to the utmost the month of International Solidarity with the Korean people.

The Korean people under the brilliant leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, whose leader is Kim Il-song, have struggled tirelessly to reunite their nation peacefully. The objective and direction of this struggle is not only the ultimate desire of all the Korean people, but it also answers the fervent wishes of the people of the world.

By disregarding the voice of the Korean people and the people throughout the world, the American imperialists have not yet given up their scheme of making South Korea a new kind of colony, dividing the country forever. For example, besides giving the tens of thousands of American troops stationed in South Korea greater efficiency in suppression and aggression, they are still determined to beef up the South Korean military power holders, the henchmen who have become tools that can be told to do the bidding of the American imperialists. Using the South Korean puppet forces to provoke the DPRK continuously, the American imperialists employed the Korean fascist dictatorship to suppress the just struggle for national unification and for the democratic rights of the people in a most savage, barbaric fashion. In the first six months of this year the imperialists opened a campaign of severe repression in every town in South Korea. The incidents of bloodshed that shook the world took place in the city of Kwangju. On 17 May 1980 the fascist military power holders with support from the American imperialists proclaimed special martial law, prohibiting all meetings, ordering all universities closed, forbidding all political party activity in South Korea. For this reason the people throughout South Korea, especially in the major towns, rose up to fight fiercely. Kwangju was special, a city of 800,000 population. The students led about 300,000 people in a demonstration protesting very bravely the martial law of the fascist junta. Faced with this the fascist dictatorship junta mobilized tens of thousands of

troops of all branches to surround and barbarically subdue the just struggle movement of the Kwangju people. In the first ten days the puppet troops killed over a thousand young people and citizens in Kwangju and wounded 10,000.

Because of this barbaric suppression by the South Korean fascists the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published a white paper on the barbaric cruelty in Kwangju. After that all the social organizations in the DPRK announced their support in protesting and denouncing the barbaric acts of the military power holders in South Korea. At present the denunciation of the actions of the fascist dictatorship in South Korea spread not only throughout Korea but also to the whole world.

Lao youth and the Lao people feel great sympathy because of these barbaric actions of the South Korean fascist junta. We demand that they cease such conduct at once, that the American imperialists withdraw their troops from South Korea unconditionally so the people of Korea may settle the internal affairs themselves, to advance toward the goal of unifying the nation peacefully. Lao youth sympathize with and support to the fullest the just protest movement in which our South Korean friends engage so bravely. We hope their struggle is not alone, that it will increase and grow until they are finally victorious, according to the desires of the Korean people as well as progressive people throughout the world.

9615
CSO: 4206

PARTY FINANCE SCHOOL OPERATIONS DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 18 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by K.S. (student in third class) "Finance School Past, Present, and Future"]

[Text] Five or six years ago the Finance School had the name Central Finance and Supply School and was located in Meuang Viang Sai District. It is now in Bouam Phiang on the bank of the Ngeum, about 24 km from Vientiane. It is under the Ministry of Finance, which provides guidance and training. This school is considered the first one of the revolution in our country for the training of mid-level specialized cadres. It began in 1973. Since its establishment it opened its doors to accept the beloved children of the multi-ethnic people. There have been three classes of multi-ethnic people from north to south who have come to study. Of these, two classes have finished. Some 150 finance-supply students have gone out to serve in functions that meet the needs of the nation. If we review the past history of the Finance School in former times, the school was situated at Tin Phou Bong, in Meuang Viang Sai District. There were two classrooms for specialized skills and for cultural studies that went from third year elementary to secondary school. There were 67 teachers. It is hard to describe the difficulties at that time. The lessons learned from instruction and guidance were weak. Supplies were insufficient for the needs and the living standards were very low, to the extent that sometimes they had to eat rice mixed with manioc month after month. That's not all. They were subjected to continuous attacks by the American air pirates.

The installations, houses, and living quarters were destroyed by the American air pirates' bombs. Nevertheless, with the spirit of confidence in the leadership and strong revolutionary faith, all the teachers, professors, and pupils decided to persist and continue the teaching and studying as usual, until the day the nation was completely liberated.

Two years after the nation was established as a people's democratic republic, to fulfill the work requirements of the new era, the school moved to Vientiane. After more than five months of construction the living quarters were ready. Today our school has a most pleasant new face. It has living quarters, a school, and a hospital built with high standards of hygiene. It receives students, class by class, each successive one having a larger number of students. This third class alone has 181 members, 42 of them women, divided into three rooms with six teachers. The supplies for teaching and studying are adequate for the requirements. All the

teachers and students, inclusively, have high self-awareness, national consciousness, and strong class consciousness. There are [number missing] doctors to care for their health. A day care center has been set up and expanded. Sports, literature and news articles are enjoyed from those who have seen them. Besides these there are around the school vegetable gardens, banana plantations, fruit trees, and many papaya trees. These are the conditions that make it possible for the school to economize, saving more than 20,000 kip. In the evening after hours the teachers, professors, and students compete in boosting production, practising sports, volleyball, soccer, pingpong, and rattan ball games. The atmosphere is happy and enjoyable. When we speak of the future tasks, the Mid-Level Finance School will still continue to change and improve in every area, progressing always. The work of teaching and studying is considered the central function to manage, support and serve the socialist economic and financial administration and to raise quality to its highest level at every step. By the end of 1980 there will be 180 specialized cadres to serve the functions of our task, to make the national economy advance and expand, to raise the living conditions of the people step by step to a state of plenty. All this will fulfill the goal that says that special school, is like a 'heavy industry' factory. In the near future, the Mid-level Finance School will have a foundation of abundant material and morale and will have the quality of a new socialist school.

9615
CSO: 4206

STUDENT COMPLAINS ABOUT SELECTION FOR OVERSEAS STUDY, CADRE COMPLAINS

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao No 38, 15 Jul 80 p 5

['Letters Answered' Column]

[Excerpts] The second letter is written by Comrade P. Champanak, who is a third year student at Pakse Upper Secondary School, Champasak Province.

[Question] There are some doubts on the question of the selection of upper secondary students who have completed their examinations, for overseas study. What are the conditions? Why are the selections in the south not very consistent? They take those whose qualifications are adequate and studies weak, while excellent students with moderate qualifications do not go? The latter must return to the work force. This makes certain number lose heart and flee, giving up their duties and work. What conditions cause these circumstances?

[Answer] The conditions under which you go to study overseas are that you must have studied hard and passed your examinations, have revolutionary moral qualities, a good work ethic, a plan for upright living. If any school or any locale does not follow these conditions, that place is violating the law. If such is the case in any location, you must follow up that situation and submit that information with the facts to the higher echelon, so the higher echelon may investigate the matter. However, being fully qualified does not mean that every person may go. This also depends on the budget of foreign countries for accepting students. If the foreign country can accept many, many will go. If it accepts few, then few will go. Therefore, in each year a separation of the group, with reference to continuation of studies, occurs. Some will continue within the country; others will go overseas; and there will be some who participate in state work. So all three groups have excelled in examinations, show revolutionary ethics, the correct attitude toward work, and a plan for upright living. Those who complete the upper secondary level are chosen for each element and must be satisfied, see the supreme importance of this, and broaden their awareness.

The third letter is from Comrade Khamsapheuan, who is in the Youth Organization of Meuang Xai Oudom District. He has a question about the cadres, soldiers and police. When they visit home, why must they pay the high passenger fares?

[Answer] After the monetary reform of the liberation kip, we used bank kip. All products, the cost of transportation and passenger fares changed. On the one hand we do not yet have a self-sufficient domestic economy. Especially vehicles and oil

that we use are 100 percent imported. Now the price of fuel to run machinery and automobiles has gone up in the world. Therefore, all nations including ours that import oil have had to increase the price of transportation or fares to conform to the price it pays in purchase and transport. So all cadres, soldiers, police, merchants, and people must see the absolute necessity of the state and realize that prices do not go up at someone's whim. But the cadres, soldiers, and police who are persons on state duty, in this situation, need themselves to reasonably bring this matter to the attention of the organization to which they are assigned. NOUM LAO thinks that the organization can help and resolve the problem. In the past there were many ministries, departments, divisions, and localities that implemented policy correctly and effectively for their people.

9615
CSO: 4206

BRIEFS

XIENG KHOUANG SALARY PROBLEMS--Comrade Damneun, Mid-Level Teachers Training School No 3 (Meuang Kham District, Xieng Khouang) stated that from January to May 1980 the salaries and rations for the school had not been received at all. On the contrary other sections received all theirs. Why is that? [Answer] To this question the editor cannot give a precise answer. The editor thinks that the comrade himself, who is a cadre there, is more likely to understand the situation better. The editor however believes that it might be the environmental circumstances and the work methods of the comrades themselves. To solve this problem the comrades must together establish controls with a change in the work methods and find the solution. [Text] [Vientiane STANG PASASON in Lao 16 Jul 80 p 2] 9615

KASI DISTRICT STATISTICS--Since the year of liberation the people of Meuang Kasi District, three large ethnic groups, Lao Loum, Lao Theung, and Lao Soung, more than 26,000 persons, have taken up studies with intense vigor to completely eliminate illiteracy within their district in 5 years as planned. [Excerpt] [Vientiane STANG PASASON in Lao 21 Jul 80 p 2] 9615

LEADERS GREET NICARAGUA--On 19 July 1980 President Souphanouvong sent greetings to the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua, as follows.

On the occasion of the celebration first anniversary of the victory day of the Nicaraguan Revolution, in the name of the Lao people, the LPDR government, and for myself, I take pleasure in sending warm congratulations and best wishes for happiness, permanent progress, success in the preservation of national independence and in the task of the national construction, to all of you and through you to the Nicaraguan government and people, our friends. May the ties of friendship between our countries increase day by day and develop even more firmly for the mutual benefit of our two nations and for world peace. On this occasion Phoun Sipaneut, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, sent a cable of greeting to Dr Miguel D'Escoto, foreign minister of Nicaragua's National Reconstruction Government. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21 Jul 80 pp 1, 3] 9615

TV REPAIR SHOP OPENED--In the beginning of June the Propaganda, Information, Training, and Culture Section, Vientiane City-Province, officially opened its first radio and TV repair shop to do this work as an industrial enterprise. This repair shop has more than ten cadres who are skilled radio and TV repairmen. It is opposite the Boun Savan Movie Theater. Comrade Bounpheng, who is responsible for the repair shop,

stated that after the shop officially opened, all the cadres and workers were determined to perform their specialized tasks and achieved success. Up till now they were able to repair many radio and TV sets. They sold 687 radio and TV parts to the masses and collected over 12,000 kip. Now the workers at this shop are determined to do their jobs to serve the needs of the people of Vientiane. They have continually achieved better results. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 18 Jul 80 pp 1, 3] 9615

CSO: 4206

JEWISH ROLE IN ESTABLISHING COMMUNISM IN RUSSIA EMPHASIZED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 17 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Mohammad Musa Bhutto: "Cooperation Between the Zionists and Russian Communists"]

[Text] What kind of relationship is there between communist Russia and the Zionists? What role has Russia played in making Israel strong? These are the questions we wish to answer here. One reason why it is very important to expose the relationship between Russia and the Jews is that Russia gives the impression of being a supporter of the Arabs, and that a number of Arab countries consider Russia as their well-wisher and expect a better deal from Russia.

The subject of Russian and Jewish cooperation is too long to be covered in a single article. We will discuss this subject in two articles. In this first article we will explain the role of the Jews in the establishment of communist rule in Russia. The second article will cover details of Russia's major role in the establishment of Israel.

Before the Industrial Revolution in Europe, the Jews tried to destroy Christianity and the Papacy in Europe, as the Jews felt that Zionism could not flourish as long as Christianity was firmly established.

The Jews were known as money-lenders in Europe at that time. Their business depended on interest earned. They became the subject of common hatred due to their efforts to destroy Christianity and their practice of usury. This hatred increased so much that the Jews were not tolerated in any Christian country in Europe. There were many cases of riots against the Jews in France, Spain and several other European countries. The Jews had to move to safer areas.

During the period when the Caliphate in Turkey was friendly towards non-Muslims, many Jews moved to areas close to the Russian border. Many of these Jews settled in Russia. Others became part of Russia when Russia expanded its borders into Eastern Europe. At that time, half of the world's Jewish population was living in Russia.

Even though they were given an opportunity to live respectfully in Russia, the Jews were not satisfied there and became involved in conspiracies. At that time, Alexander II, the Russian Czar, took some steps to suppress the revolutionary movements in his country. He freed 20 million serfs who were slaving for landlords.

The Jews did not approve of this act of Alexander II, because it took away from them the opportunity to exploit the serfs.

In 1881, a Jewish young man murdered Alexander II with a grenade. When people learned of this subversive action of the Jews, the Jews were subjected to oppression, murder, and persecution for a long time. Their homes were burned or looted, and the government took action to destroy their economy. For example, in 1896, Russia placed the production of wine under government control, which left thousands of Jews unemployed.

However, inspite of all this, the Jews remained very influential in Russia. One reason for this was their large number in the army. In 1882, for example, Czar Nicholas, who was involved in long wars, demanded that the Jews double their number in the army. Another reason was that the Jews took control of important departments and positions in the Russian government, through their intelligence, skill, wealth, and connections with other countries. Trotsky once wrote in an article that the main reason why the Jews were hated in Russia was that the Jews were a symbol of capitalism and bureaucracy.

Thus, while the murder of Alexander II hurt the Jews, it also led them to get better organized.

Karl Marx, who was a Jew, proposed elimination of all religions in order to put an end to the hate and problems the Jews were facing in Europe in general and Russia in particular. The Russian Jews considered Marx' idea, and wore the mask of communism and socialism in Russia. Another reason for Jewish support of communism was that even though the Jews were a minority in Russia, they were far ahead of the common people in privileges. Taking the side of communism was important to ward off democratic rule. The illegal privileges of a minority cannot survive under a democratic government; therefore, the Jews were strongly opposed to democratic rule. They knew that the communist movement would be more beneficial to them. So, when the communist revolution took place, it was actually a Jewish revolution.

The following facts will illustrate the role played by the Jews in the Communist Revolution:

1. The founder of the Russian Revolution, Lenin, was a Jew. His right-hand man and heir apparent, Trotsky, was a Jew from the eastside of New York.
2. A few months before the Russian Revolution, Lenin and 200 of his followers were secretly brought into Russia in a covered train. Out of 165 available names [of members of this group], 128 were Jews. Trotsky arrived with 300 Jews from America, as soon as Lenin had entered Russia. Together, they all started the revolution.
3. The Jews seized control of the government after the Bolshevik Revolution. Out of 556 key positions, 457 were held by Jews.
4. During Lenin's reign, the party secretariat, which formulated policies, was composed mostly of Jews. In Stalin's era, all members of the Secretariat, with

the exception of Stalin, Molotov, and Voroshilov, were Jews. From Krushchev to Kosygin's era, half of the members of this body were either Jews or of Jewish descent.

5. The famous French journal, ANCIENT FRANCE, wrote in its second issue of 1920: "The Jews have spent 20 million pounds on the Russian Revolution since 1916. This aid was forwarded through Jacob Cohen (America), Warburg's German Bank, and other Jewish organizations.

This aid was from Jews outside of Russia. Within Russia, another 25 million pounds sterling were contributed by Jews to make the revolution successful. The author of a book on world Zionism writes: "Two prominent Jewish organizations in America helped to bring about the Russian Revolution. American gold was the main source of help to the communists." It should be remembered that this book, printed in English, French, and several other languages, disappeared from market soon after its publication, because it carried details of Jewish conspiracies.

The author of this book says: "When the communist revolution failed in 1905, a large number of communists migrated to the United States, and became very active with the cooperation of local Jews. Some Jews went to Japan, where they spread communism among Russian soldiers in Japanese jails. Interestingly enough, the millionaire owner of the (Kahn?) Loeb Company, who was negotiating with the Japanese government, was very active in this movement."

A British journalist, Douglas Reed, writes in his book, FAR AND WIDE: "Political Zionism and Soviet socialism were born and bred in the Jewish ghettos and Jewish homes of Red Russia. The founders of these destructive movements were not members of the upper class. All history scholars agree that they did not know the ancestral origin of these founders. Actually, they belonged to the Tatar and Mongol tribes. Their ancestors had adopted the Jewish religion in the 17th century, and had never visited the Holy Land. For centuries they remained as Jews. Later, some of their more powerful leaders decided to take control of the world. One group wanted to take over Russia (This group was later called the Communist group). The second group wanted to control Palestine. When brothers belonging to both groups used to argue, their mother would say: 'If my revolutionary son is right, I will live in Russia with all my children; and if my Jewish son is on the right track, I will go to Palestine. It does not matter if my children cause a revolution in Russia or capture Palestine, we will live happily forever.'"

The author further writes: "When the revolutionary children were successful in 1917, they banned anti-Jewishness (Semitism) in Russia. The reason for this order was to stop people from discussing the ancestry of the Communists."

Several Jewish writers have authored a number of books on the Russian Revolution. They have described this revolution as the result of their efforts. A Jewish writer, Alexander (Buttalman) wrote a book titled, THE JEWS FACE THE WORLD AFTER THE WAR.

The Russian Revolution was glorified in this book in these words: "But for the Red Army there would have been no Jew alive in Europe, Palestine or Africa. Our existence in the United States would have been limited to a short period of time. The establishment of the Soviet Union saved the Jews. The American Jews should never forget their debt to the Soviet Union for delivering the Jews from evil."

Professor (Saftine?) writes about Lenin and his Revolution in his book, ZIONISM AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION: "The communist movement of the Jews failed to bring about a revolution in industrial [Western] and Southern Europe like the one they brought about in Czar's Russia. The Czar's Russia actually fell prey to a conspiracy hatched in 1917. The truth is that all the leaders of the communist movement were Jews who succeeded in their plan to overthrow the Czar under the leadership of Trotsky. Lenin was a revolutionary man. He was indebted to Trotsky for all his achievements."

All this is enough to prove that the communist revolution in Russia was actually a Jewish revolution, and that if there was any monopoly in Russia since 1917, it was a monopoly of Jews. During the last part of Stalin's rule, the Jews did face some problems. But the Jewish conspiracy against Stalin succeeded in the end.

What happened was that after the death of Lenin, Stalin became ruler instead of Trotsky. The Jews expected Trotsky to succeed Lenin as Trotsky had served him well. But Stalin was the leader of the Bolshevik brigades from 1905 to 1917. Stalin easily beat his rival Trotsky. Lenin appointed Stalin secretary general of the party. Lenin wanted to give this position to Trotsky, but Trotsky did not accept it. After Lenin's death, Stalin exiled Trotsky, and later got rid of Trotsky and his group. The Jews were not happy with Stalin, but through their majority in the party, they succeeded in using Stalin for their cause. Stalin felt during the last years of his rule that the Jews were hatching plots against him. He arrested a group of Jews who had killed many Russian communist leaders for working against the Jews. Maxim Gorky was one of those who were killed.

A few days before his death, Stalin called a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, and declared that the Jews were an unrestrained and mischievous lot. It was proposed to send all Jews to labor camps in the Siberia. All Jewish members were shocked by Stalin's plan. Voroshilov (who was a life-long friend of Stalin) said that such a merciless act would cause a great uproar in the whole world. Other members agreed with Voroshilov, and a committee was formed to discuss the issue further. The famous communist thinker, Jean Paul Sartre, wrote in his book, SPECTER OF STALIN, that Stalin was so mistrustful of the Jews that during his last days he wanted to exile all Jews to Siberia. But before he could act on this plan, he was poisoned.

Following the death of Stalin, Khrushchev made his famous speech on the Stalin era at the general congress of the party. He said that had Stalin lived, there would have been another period of tyranny and violence. Stalin's death saved Russia from it.

From these details it can be easily concluded that the Jews had been vested with great power and held important positions. They removed a person of Stalin's stature when they found he was dangerous to them.

In our next article we will discuss the role of communist Russia in strengthening Israel and Zionism.

MUSLIM COUNTRIES SHOULD CONVINCE RUSSIA TO LEAVE AFGHANISTAN

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 30 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Cause for Encouragement and Apprehension"]

[Text] "The battle of Jalalabad was the biggest since the Russians entered Afghanistan."

This news, while encouraging to people who are in sympathy with the Mujahidin, also gives rise to apprehension. The Russian army has been increasing in number since December 1979; every minute fresh troops and weapons arrive to devastate the Afghan land. However, the proud Afghan Muslims have been increasing their opposition to this oppression. In spite of their limited resources, and lack of transportation and communication equipment, they have been fighting a huge army of the enemy, and have not given up. On the contrary, they have improved with each battle and are now fighting with much more skill. This is encouraging, but there is also reason for concern.

Four or five months ago, there was a lot of diplomatic activity by the Muslim countries to help the Afghan Mujahidin against the Russian aggression, but nothing is being done now in this regard. Not only the Afghan Muslims but the entire Muslim world was hoping that the members of the Islamic Conference would take steps against this aggression to destroy a free Islamic country. However, the Islamic countries limited their activities to feeding and clothing the refugees, and requesting Russia through diplomatic channels to withdraw its army from Afghanistan.

In our opinion this policy of the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference has encouraged the Russians to increase their hold on Afghanistan. During the past 4 months, the Russians have made many changes in Afghanistan. The puppet government of Babrak Karmal has been practically suspended. The country's administration, which was already handicapped by activities of the Mujahidin, is in the hands of Russian advisers and army commanders. The official Afghan army, trained by the Russians during Sardar Daud Khan's era, has lost the trust of the Russians and is being disarmed. The latest development in this regard has been the withdrawal of anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons from this army. This was done because the Russians believe that the greatest source of arms for the Mujahidin is the weapons in the hands of the Russian and Afghan armies.

Thousands of Afghan soldiers have joined the ranks of the Mujahidin along with their weapons. In addition, the Mujahidin obtained a lot of ammunition by successfully attacking Russian caravans and cantonments. Steps taken to stop this transfer of Russian weapons have been ineffective. The Mujahidin are much better organized now. It is becoming more and more difficult for the Russians to use Afghan soldiers to fight their imperialist war. Thus, the minor struggle for freedom started by a few thousand Afghan Mujahidin in 1978 has developed into a war between Afghanistan and Russia.

This state of affairs is a challenge to a superpower like Russia. It is causing embarrassment to Russia, and this embarrassing situation might cause the Russians to take some extreme steps. The strike of Polish workers has hurt Russia and its philosophy. Experts on the psychology of the Russian leaders can imagine the mental state of the Russian leaders in this situation. Therefore, it has become very important for the Islamic countries to unite, and, through diplomatic pressure, try not to stop Russia from taking some frantic action, but also to convince Russia that the withdrawal of its army from Afghanistan would be in its own interest and in the interest of peace in this area.

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CSO: 4203

THAILAND

ADVISOR TO PRIME MINISTER ASSESSES ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1 Sep 80 p 3

[Interview with Dr Chaianan Samutthawanit, an Advisor to the Prime Minister and Deputy Dean for Student Affairs, Department of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question]: What is your role as a scholar who has a chance to participate in advising the prime minister?

[Answer]: Concerning this first point, we must first understand that the characteristics of scholars in general and of scholars who are playing a new role as advisors to the prime minister or who are involved in politics in some capacity are the same and that there is no difference between those scholars who are not involved in politics and those who are involved. I think this is a very important point. The thing that separates them is that the scholars who serve as advisors to the prime minister or who have the opportunity to come in contact with those who have decision-making power have a chance to present the things that they have been doing research on for a long time or the things that are of interest concerning the various problems and they can gather data as neutral parties. Being neutral does not mean that they are not involved in making decisions. Rather, being neutral here means making decisions in accord with the data and in accord with what is right. They must consider the majority in the country and not consider only personal interests or the interests of their group alone. Scholars who have the chance to come in contact with politicians will have greater opportunities than scholars in general. Thus, they must be more careful about the procedures used to gain knowledge about the various problems since there is a chance that the ideas or proposals of the scholars who are close to the center of power will be used in making decisions. However, their ideas or proposals do not represent the only path that those with political power can take. The prime minister and other politicians have several sources of data and proposals.

Thus, a scholar who serves as an advisor to the prime minister is only one of many sources for obtaining data and proposals. I think

that my colleagues who serve on the Council of Advisors to the Prime Minister feel the same way. And from what I have seen, this is the way things are.

[Question]: During the past 6 months in which the present government has been in office, how many proposals have been submitted by the Council of Advisors to the Prime Minister?

[Answer]: In general, we can say that we have had a rather large impact. But it must be understood that the proposals of the Council of Advisors to the Prime Minister have had a rather large impact on the decisions or considerations of the prime minister because these proposals and ideas were in line with the wishes and goals of the prime minister and they were in accord with the wishes, goals and methods of implementation of the various sectors. Thus, while I have said that the proposals of the Council of Advisors have mostly had an effect, I am not claiming that the Council of Advisors has an effect on setting policies. The people who are sources of data and proposals include, in addition to the ministers, various echelon government officials and the people who write letters. Thus, we do not claim that our ideas are put into use because the prime minister already holds such ideas or that if he does not have any views, he will agree with us.

[Question]: People frequently criticize scholars by saying that they have theories but when they have to actually implement things, they never achieve any results because they have never been in touch with reality. Is there any truth to this?

[Answer]: Certainly scholars are theorists and not men of action. Scholars do not implement things themselves. Scholars are responsible for serving as advisors, or "staff" as we call ourselves. However, I think that most people do not understand things when they say that theory is separate from action. My understanding of the word "theory," which is the universal understanding, is that theory must be in line with the actions that will be taken. We cannot say that theory and action are in disagreement. Theory and action must always be coordinated. Good theory that can be used must originate from a search for knowledge and from the truth. It is not based on vague thinking. Thus, scholars are, by universal definition, theorists and, in accord with the understanding of the theorists themselves, the following is what theory is: We make theories based on the things we have compiled, our assessments and the things summarized from the real situation. Theories do not arise in a vacuum. I think that such criticisms stem from a lack of understanding of what a theory is and from the idea that theory is not related to action. This is not correct. Theories of scholars originate from the experiences that have been gathered, assessed and tested. The tests may be limited, however, depending on whether they can be put to general use. We must always be aware of the characteristics of the variety of things, of irregularities and of the differences among

things. For example, Thailand is a single and unified country but we know for a fact that there are differences between the various regions of Thailand. Thus, good proposals have been made in accord with the facts, that is, the proposals have always taken into account the irregularities, the variety and the actual differences in the level of development of various aspects of society.

[Question]: In what ways should scholars become involved in politics in the present situation?

[Answer]: Scholars can work anywhere and anybody can make use of their research. Concerning the role of the scholars, whenever we are in positions near the circle of power, we must conduct ourselves in such a way as to stay away from actual power. Otherwise, the scholars will be drawn into taking real power, that is, power in issuing orders. I saw an example of this in Indonesia. In 1965 the scholars were advisors in Indonesia but by 1966 they had become deeply involved [in politics]. But some of my friends such as Al Fien were involved but not too involved. They maintained their distance, that is, they were scholars who still held a neutral position. By neutral, I mean that as long as we have not joined the power circle, we are still neutral. Several of my friends have said that the scholars are presently being used just like they were during the time of Field Marshal Sarit. But I think that there are very important differences. The differences are that the scholars of 1957 and those of 1980 are completely different with regard to numbers, quality and ethics. The pressures and circumstances of the scholars themselves are different and there is pressure on each scholar to preserve the things he has built and preserve things for the future. The complexities of the problems facing the country are different and the awareness of the people and various groups has changed. Thus, I am not at all afraid that the scholars of today who are near those with power will later become powerholders. They cannot exist like that. They would be rejected by their students and their academic colleagues. Thus, there are great restraints on scholars trying to obtain power.

Another important factor is that, at present, it would be wrong for us to think that the scholars who have become advisors to the prime minister all belong to just one group. There are many other capable scholars, who are more capable than we are, at the universities and in the various circles. If the scholars who serve as advisors try to do things that are not in the interests of the majority or if they try to do things that violate academic principles when actually implementing things, they will be criticized by other capable groups. My views about scholars who serve as advisors are the same or even stronger. Thus, I always view myself from this standpoint.

[Question]: As for the problem of quack scholars who seek power, money and so on, what should we do to solve this problem?

[Answer]: As for the various types of scholars, I think that it is the responsibility of the mass media to reveal what each is like. Concerning my becoming involved, I always remember that I have become involved with only two prime ministers. The first was prime minister Sanya Thammasat and the second is the present prime minister. Except for these two, I have never been involved with any other prime minister.

As for the matter of quack scholars, we must be concerned because this is something that is well-known in academic and student circles. Thus, there are two forms of rejection. A person can be openly exposed. Or it is not even necessary to openly expose the quack scholar. Rather, his research and teaching will be worthless, no one will be interested in what he says and if anyone reads what he has written, they will see his true nature. I do not want to categorize myself as a good scholar or as a quack scholar. I think that others will decide this, these being, first, my colleagues, second, the students and, third, the people in general, and even the mass media, which is an important element for describing such people.

[Question]: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing the country in order of importance?

[Answer]: The most important problem is the problem of poverty in the rural areas. This can be broken down into smaller problems that are all closely related to each other. For example, there is the problem of land ownership, the rent problem, the problem of land use, the market problem, the problem of using technology in ways that are proper and that are not too expensive for production. These problems are all related to the problem of low incomes. Concerning this problem, I am not referring just to the problem of money and materials. This also refers to the lack of basic services needed for life, for example, public health, education and even recreation. This is the first problem.

The second most important problem that I have seen is the administrative system, which is the mechanism by which things are arranged and various services are provided for the people beginning at the lowest level that we call the government. The government is composed of an administrative sector, that is, the cabinet and the government officials who are administrators and who implement the policies. We call these people the government, that is, state administrators. The state is composed of the people. Even the lowest administrative echelon must provide services to the people in the country. They must provide security for the lives and property of the people. But the administrative system is not in a position to be able to do these things efficiently and it is even less prepared to administer the various development tasks that are related to the first problem. This is the second problem.

The third problem concerns both the internal and external security of the country. We have experienced such insecurity and government instability since 1975. Look how many governments we have had in the past 5 years. This government instability has led to a lack of continuity in the attempt to concentrate on solving the many-sided and urgent problems. The lack of security from abroad is one reason why we have been hindered in distributing our limited resources. We have had to concentrate on doing things concerned with maintaining security. I think that this is necessary. If the threat to our security from abroad decreases, we can concentrate more of these resources on solving the internal problems. And if the internal problems improve, this will be the best thing of all.

[Question]: As a person who is close to politics, would you comment on the present government?

[Answer]: Concerning this matter, I would first like to clarify the word "close." I am closely involved in studying the problems but I am not close to any person. As for my views about these problems, it can be seen that in Thai politics, one of our main problems that has weakened the stability of all past governments has been the problem of the attitude of various groups of people, who have great apathy concerning politics. We perhaps look at politics from an angle that is not in line with the nature of politics. One aspect of the nature of politics is conflict. Another aspect is forging unity and making compromises. These are the two sides of politics; there cannot be just one side. Politics will cease to exist without conflicts. If there were no conflicts, we would not need to have a government or anything else. We would live in anarchy, that is, there would be a lack of governmental authority.

Conflicts are natural. Some of the conflicts arise from a difference of opinion and different goals and some arise from differences over methods. One other type of conflict concerns differences about interests. Concerning this type of conflict, it may not be possible to reach a compromise and this may lead to splits and the splits may lead to a loss of stability. Therefore, if we understand this, we must look at the political phenomena called conflict. We cannot absently-mindly say that there are conflicts within the government because all elements of society constantly have conflicts. In all governments, this one included, the people in the cabinet have conflicts with each other, if we view the conflicts in accord with what I said above, which I think is the meaning that is closest to the nature of politics.

Concerning this matter, we must bring out into the open those conflicts in the government that are said to be very great. It must be stated specifically what the conflicts are about, who is involved in the conflicts, the procedures for handling the conflicts and whether the conflicts have ended or not. And if the conflict has not ended, we can say that another side of politics that is

necessary is the attempt to reach agreements or compromises so that things are settled before they lead to a split.

Another form of conflict is one for which it may not be possible to find a solution and which may lead to a split. Has there been any sign of a split? I do not think so at present.

When we look at a conflict, we must not look at just one point. Rather, we must look at the entire matter from the beginning of the conflict to the end.

[question]: Concerning the matter of revising the constitution to make it more democratic, do you think this is proper at the present time?

[Answer]: I took part in writing the 1975 constitution and, because of this, I am in agreement with the intentions and articles of the 1975 constitution, which is very clear.

But as for saying that this is proper or improper, good or not good, in different conditions, what is the best thing? But my view does not mean that we will give up making an effort or cease striving to achieve the best that is possible in accord with our ideals. But the procedures for achieving these things will encounter difficulties because of the real limitations of the groups holding political power at present. Thus, it is my opinion that the attempt by the members of the House of People's Representatives to revise the constitution is a good thing. I think that it is both good and necessary and that the attempt must be made under the limitations imposed on us at present.

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CSO: 4207

THAILAND

ROLE, PREPAREDNESS OF AIR FORCE DISCUSSED

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 31 Aug, 1 Sep 80

[Angkhi Charoenrat column by Angkhi Charoenrat: "The Air Force"]
[31 Aug 80, p 3]

[Text] Concerning the Thai armed forces, I am sure than the branch of service that is the best known is the army. But at the same time, there is another branch that is still not well-known, and that is the Air Force.

Concerning the duties of the Air Force, they have done a good job but few people are aware of this. Their role is to support the main fighting in a war.

These are the tasks and sacrifices of each airman which the people should be aware of.

But, at present, there is something that I, as a taxpayer, must discuss about this branch of service.

Because if we observe things and look back just a little, we see that in the past 3 months, a surprisingly large number of aircraft of the Air Force have had accidents.

Concerning the types of aircraft that have crashed, helicopters, training aircraft and patrol aircraft have been involved. And recently, two F5 E fighters, each costing 120 million baht, crashed in the area of Kut Island.

It is for this reason that I would like to ask what is happening to the Air Force?

Everyone is well aware of the fact that these aircraft are very expensive and that it takes more than a year to order them. The important thing is that it requires the taxes of thousands and tens of thousands of people to buy just one such aircraft.

Concerning pilots, everyone knows that the government must spend more money training people for this profession than for any other profession.

The whole world believes that pilots are a national resource that must be looked after well.

As for the Thai Air Force, it itself has said that it uses the pilots and aircraft in a wasteful way.

"Only those who have great personal power can fly." But, these days, those Air Force personnel with "power" are crashing and dying.

From what I said above, people should be aware of the fact that they are outsiders who know very little about what is going on. However, common sense should tell how prepared each of the aircraft of our Air Force is.

Have the parts that need to be replaced after a certain number of flying hours been replaced?

Have the billions and tens of billions of baht budgeted for purchasing aircraft parts been used for what they were supposed to be used?

Isn't someone concerned about this? They just continue to train and the aircraft continue to crash like birds with broken wings.

And if the enemy should come, they will crash before they can engage the enemy.

[1:op 80, p 3]

[Text] What was written in the first part should have some effect because from what I, as a taxpayer, wrote, the wealth of the nation is being used without achieving any results.

Certainly, it is the policy of the government and military to preserve the existing weapons and war materials so they can be used as well as possible.

As for those weapons that have been taken out of action, they must be modified and improved so that they can be used again. Everyone must be aware of this since Thailand is a poor country.

But why do the high-ranking officers in the Air Force act as if they are not concerned about this?

If we want to find out clearly how concerned they are, they must give us answers concerning the following:

All aircraft parts have a limited use period. When it is time for them to be changed, do they really see to it that the parts are changed?

When an aircraft is ordered on a mission, do they know whether that aircraft is ready to fly?

Concerning training flights, for the aircraft that have not flown in all kinds of weather, do the "northern units" know whether there is good coordination between the meteorologists and the flight tower?

But, concerning accidents that take place unexpectedly, there will always be some accidents but they should not occur too often. If they do occur frequently, it means that these mistakes are the result of carelessness and the inefficiency of commanders.

It is not too presumptuous to ask how good a job the Air Force is doing in protecting the Thai air space to defend the people.

For example, while the Air Force has approximately 170 aircraft of various types, the enemy has more than 600 aircraft.

Just these figures alone is enough to make us lose some of our morale.

And even more of our morale will be lost if, of these 170 aircraft, less than half of them can really fly.

Concerning this fact, we feel that it is impossible that the high-ranking officers in the Air Force are not aware of this.

They should be aware of the distinction between the interests of the few and the interests of the nation. It is time that the military here thought about working for the country and the people.

Believe me, it takes a long time to build a good reputation but if only a few mistakes are made, this reputation will be lost completely.

Isn't this true Mr Phanieng Kaeongam?!

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THAILAND

NAKHON PHANOM GOVERNOR DESCRIBES RELATIONS WITH LPDR

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 1 Sep 80 pp 6, 10

["Pha 'hiwit" column by "Mosquito": "The Life of Mr Somphon Klongphongsa, the Governor of 'Marihuana' Province"]

[Text] Nakhon Phanom....The place of the Phra Thatusaksit Chedi....
Yes, Phra Thatuphanom.

Nakhon Phanom.... The general feeling of the Thai people is that this is a place that is located along the Mekong River next to Laos and that it is a province that follows the Mekong River for 250 kilometers.

Nakhon Phanom.... It is also famous and well-known for one other thing -- it is the home of large numbers of communist terrorists, especially in the Phuphan mountains of Mr Virot Robbamrung.

The important reason why I have been talking about Nakhon Phanom Province all the time is that for the past 2 to 3 days, I have had the opportunity to see for myself what is happening in Nakhon Phanom and I cannot wait to tell others.

And the first thing I would like to discuss is the provincial overlord, or the provincial governor as he is officially known.

This is Mr Somphon Klinphongsa. I am sure that readers well remember this name.

After talking with him for awhile, I became very excited about Nakhon Phanom.

He told me:

"I became the governor of Nakhon Phanom Province in 1977. The first task I tackled was to build a relationship with Laos. I had to get to know the administrative leaders because, at that time, we had many problems concerning people fishing in the river.

"After we met and talked together, we understood each other better. Whenever one of our fishermen was arrested, I went and requested his

release. Or whenever one of our people went and stole a cow or buffalo, I sent it back to them. There were no major problems during that period.

"There were certainly other problems because the border between Nakhon Phanom and Laos extends for 250 kilometers.

"For example, Khammuan Province borders Ban Phaeng and Tha Uthen villages in Muang and Tha Thatuphanom districts and Wanyai subdistrict [in Nakhon Phanom Province].

"As for Savannakhet Province, there is Mukdahan District. And speaking honestly, Mukdahan is more developed than Muang District.

"When the border was open and there was trading between Thailand and Laos, Mukdahan was filled with money. Millions of baht traded hands each day. At a time when Muang District allowed the temporary distribution of goods, Mukdahan engaged in trading every day. But after one of our river patrol boats was fired on and the border was ordered closed, things became difficult for Laos and for us. But things were not as difficult for us as for Laos because Thailand has ample amounts of food.

"And at the beginning of June, after we announced the closing of the border, Laos changed its administrative system. Instead of having a provincial governor they now have a chairman of the provincial administrative committee.

"In 1978, I invited the governor of Khammuan Province to a boat race at the end of the rainy season. Laos sent more than 200 people and four or five boats. We won the races.

"And then I received an invitation from Laos to attend a conference and give a speech. I was almost unable to make preparations in time.

"Talking about the weak points in the relationship between Thailand and Laos, there are two points that were the cause of [Laos] firing on our river patrol boat. At Kaeng Kabao, when the water recedes, the deep channel that must be used is near the Thai border. They were afraid of us. But from Hin Boun to Tha Uthen, we must operate our boats near their border, which is very dangerous. Both sides constantly provoked each other.

"Laos formed a "lon" unit for emergencies and we too formed a "chop" unit, or Mekong River guerrilla unit, for emergencies. It was positioned south of Hin Boun. The contraband goods that Laos sent into Thailand included some drugs, mostly marihuana and heroin.

"Concerning building relations with Laos, I started this even before the government went to Vientiane. When Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan visited Vientiane, I went too. When [Lao] Prime Minister

Kayson Phomuihan asked who the governor of Nakhon Phanom was, I introduced myself. He said that because we live near each other, we must visit each other frequently so that if any problems arise they can be solved immediately.

"Prime Minister Kriangsak heard this remark.

"Concerning sending people back, whenever one of their people who is a terrorist flees across the border, I arrest him. I inform them and they must guarantee that they will accept the person and not kill him. I have each one photographed.

"The deputy governors of Khammuan and Suvannakhet provinces and I have a very close relationship. They gave me a pair of doves as a memento. I named them Thongtulasi and Buakham Sathuphan, which are both names of people. They still coo for me regularly.

"And on the 1979 Song Khran festival day, we celebrated Song Khran together along the Mekhong River at a place called Don Sawan.

"When I was injured in an airplane crash, Miss Phuthorn, the daughter of Deputy Prime Minister Nouha Khammuan, came and visited me at the Phumiphon Hospital and Mrs Ram, the mother of Mr Sisana Sisan, the minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism, came and performed a ceremony for me at the hospital.

We can be proud that the people of Nakhon Phanom Province have a governor like Mr Somphon Klinphongsa, considered to be the "father" of the people in the province and who has always opened his arms to protect the Thai people.

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THAILAND

MUTUAL ADVANTAGES SEEN IN REOPENING BORDER

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 2 Sep 80 p 3

[A Look At the World Today column by "Free Man": "Thai-Lao Relations"]

[Text] I want to applaud the government of General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, for implementing a wise and far-sighted policy of compromise in the case of ordering the Thai-Lao border to be reopened at the end of August.

I will not discuss what took place because the Thai people are already well aware of what happened. Instead, I will discuss current and future matters. I heartily applaud the government of General Prem because reopening the border -- even though the border has been opened at only two points in Nong Khai Province opposite Vientiane, the capital of Laos -- will help solve the political, economic, military and social problems between the two countries.

The first thing that can be seen clearly is that Thailand and Laos once again have normal relations, which is good for peace in this period. Concerning the social aspect, it is clear that the peoples on both sides of the Mekong River, who are related by blood, again have the opportunity to visit and help their relatives and close friends.

As for the military aspect, both countries may reduce their military preparations to the normal level. This will help reduce budget expenditures and neither side will have to be nervous about whether the other side will invade or attack.

As for the economic aspect, it is certain that the Lao people will be able to obtain consumer goods and Thailand will have a greater income from selling goods to Laos. This will create economic stability for Thailand because Laos is a permanent market for Thailand in this region. Most of the goods sold at the Lao markets are Thai goods. At the same time, some types of goods needed by Thailand, such as forest products and rattan goods, can be obtained from Laos. In short, we must rely on each other.

I applaud the government of General Prem for its far-sightedness concerning this problem because, if Thailand keeps the border closed for a long time and it reaches the point where there is a serious shortage of food in Laos, in the end, the Lao people will flee into Thailand. In the past, many families have fled into Thailand, saying that they could no longer endure starvation and that there was a shortage of goods or goods were very expensive. They therefore fled from Laos with the hope of having a better life. If all Lao people thought like this and fled from Laos into Thailand, this would pose a serious problem for Thailand since it would have to feed and shelter and provide other services to millions of Lao people. Thus, after carefully considering and analyzing the situation in Laos, the Thai government ordered the border reopened at two points in Nong Khai Province so that goods can be sent to Laos in order to ease the problem of hunger in Laos and to halt the flow of Lao refugees who are fleeing from starvation and entering Thailand.

Yes. I again applaud the government, which holds to the principle that it is easy to make enemies but difficult to make friends or create peace.

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THAILAND

UBON-BASED LAO REFUGEES IN "SPECIAL OPERATIONS UNIT" ARRESTED

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 1 Sep 80 pp 7, 10

[Article: "Lao Refugees With Government Documents Are Arrested"]

[Text] At 0830 hours on 25 August 1980, while Police Sergeant Saman Phannongwa and a force of Regional Security Volunteers were checking vehicles in Nong Phu Village in Khemmarat District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, they inspected a bus belonging to the Sahaphanit Company, which was picking up passengers in Chanuman and Khemmarat districts in Ubon Ratchathani Province, and found 56 Lao refugees, who were all able-bodied men. They were carrying travel documents for entering the Lao refugee center in Ubon Ratchathani Province, documents which contained the secret code of Special Operations Unit 12. These documents were stamped in red with the seal of an eagle and signed by Mr Yutthanawi Kongkaeo. Inside was written: The holder of this document belongs to a special operations unit; if inspected by the authorities, please facilitate matters. Following this was the signature of the superintendent, Mr Chanthaban, who is presently at the Lao refugee center in Ubon Ratchathani Province, Building No 28/125, and a list of the names of all the Lao refugees riding in the bus. The officials searched them but did not find anything. They called the names but none of them answered to their name. Becoming suspicious, the officials took all the Lao refugees and informed Mr Phaphot Phutthirat, the Khemmarat district officer. They then radioed the province in order to further handle the case. Based on what one of the Regional Security Volunteers at the vehicle check point in Nong Phu Village told a reporter, his group had been suspicious for a long time because such documents and stamps claiming that the person was a government official had been seen for a long time. Some months, such documents were seen at least four or five times and this time was too much. It was suspected that this was a plan of the enemy and, therefore, they were arrested and turned over to the superior officer mentioned above.

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THAILAND

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR, LABOR PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Interview with Mr Wichit Chawananan, the President of the Thai Contract Workers Association; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question]: What is the general situation of the building industry like at present?

[Answer]: The general trend in the building industry is not very good because the government is planning to make large cuts in the budget for construction this year. This means that there will be fewer bids by the various contracting companies. However, as for this year, the fact that the budget has been cut will not have too great an effect because the old bids are still in force. But I think that this will have a serious effect next year.

[Question]: Do you have any idea how much the various types of construction will decline next year?

[Answer]: Concerning next year, as far as I know, there is little money and this is money that was committed last year. The work being done now was also contracted for earlier. Thus, next year, there will certainly be few new projects in the government sector. There will be much less work as compared with last year when there was much work and the contract workers could make a living. But this year the work has almost come to a halt and next year, based on the budget, I think that construction in general will decline at least 50 percent.

[Question]: How is the shortage of cement and the high price of cement affecting the building industry?

[Answer]: In the very recent past, the shortage of cement has eased and there is not too great a shortage. But at the beginning of this year, there was a great shortage. As for the problem of cement being expensive, which some people may think is responsible for the higher cost of construction, I do not think that the people in general think like this since they are well aware of things. Referring to the cost of cement, in fact, the amount of money expended on cement and furniture [fixtures?] in construction does not reach 20 percent of

the total cost of construction. Besides this, in our country, cement costs less than it does in neighboring countries.

[Question]: Recently, the Bank of Thailand implemented measures for purchasing notes payable. Will these measures help the contractors?

[Answer]: I would first like to say that I have discussed this with the Bank of Thailand three or four times. They have a policy of helping us that is the same as that for exporters. Exporters can sell notes payable to the commercial banks. The commercial banks charge 7 percent interest for this. The commercial banks then sell the notes to the Bank of Thailand at a 5 percent rate of interest. The fact that the Bank of Thailand has given permission to buy notes payable is the same as the contractors selling to the commercial banks and this will be of no benefit to the contractors. These measures will be of benefit in a tight money or deflationary situation. The commercial banks will be able to take these notes and sell them to the Bank of Thailand. But at present, I do not see any benefit from this since the commercial banks have much money and they can buy back their own notes.

We have told the Bank of Thailand several times that we would like the bank to buy our notes with pay-back periods of 55 or 60 days. This money would be our money. But the present system for paying out money is very roundabout and this causes the contractors to receive the money late. We have requested that the Bank of Thailand buy the notes directly so that we can receive the money more quickly. The Bank of Thailand will be able to receive the same amount of interest, that is, 5 percent. When contractors can sell notes payable at a lower rate of interest, their work bids will be lower too. Many people will be able to bid. I do not know why they did not consider this but the results of the deliberations are similar to those of the commercial banks.

[Question]: What will the association do to solve the problems?

[Answer]: I think that this will be difficult. From what I have seen of the present government, I think there is a wide gap between the government and the people. Whenever there are requests, they do not consider the interests of all. This has led me to believe that it will be difficult for them to understand our difficulties and problems. Because when they refuse to meet with us, I think they have understood things differently. We have difficulties because the government does not know the real problems.

[Question]: What can the association do?

[Answer]: We have seen that the government does not want to talk things over with us or meet with us. Thus, whatever we do during this period will probably not achieve any results. We will have to wait until the government realizes that the contractors are going

bankrupt before the government admits that there is an economic crisis. Only then will we probably be able to discuss matters with them.

At present, I am sure that some contracting companies are going bankrupt because of the economic situation but we do not have any figures. I think these are probably small contractors because the small contractors do not receive any price adjustments when things are expensive. We have complained about this since the time of the Kriangsak government. The prime minister agreed with us and sent the matter to a committee. They considered how much support could be given and then sent the matter to the Office of the Budget. It was then stipulated that money would be sought and paid if the cabinet gave its permission. But the cabinet disagreed from the standpoint that the small contractors would not be willing to contract for jobs involving 1 or 2 million [baht]. Later on, things turned out just as I had said. When the small contractors lost 100,000 or 200,000 baht, they had to go bankrupt. This group is not like the big contractors, who can lose 2 million baht without encountering serious problems because they contract for jobs involving hundreds of millions of baht.

[Question]: Concerning wages, if the government raises the minimum wage to 54 baht per day, will this have any effect on the building industry?

[Answer]: The big construction contractors will not be affected because we normally hire workers at wages above the stipulated minimum wage. If the minimum wage rises to 54 baht per day, this will still be below what we pay and so this will not have much effect. However, this will certainly have an effect on the small contractors, small industries and farmers. I do not think it will be good if the rate increases too much.

Whether this is proper to say or not, based on our comparisons with the present economic situation, it is felt that things are not in balance and that wages are still too low. But I think that if labor wages are left to float by themselves, there will not be any danger.

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